

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1929

NO. 1



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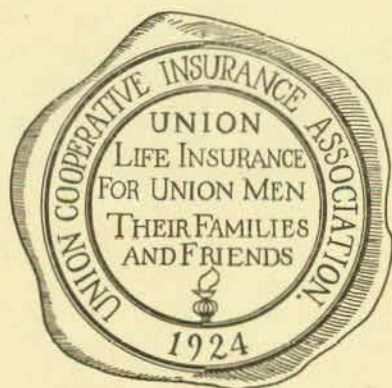
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

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506 Machinists' Bldg., Washington,
D. C.
International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 506 Machinists' Bldg., Wash-
ington, D. C.
International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
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Magazine Chat

Increasing evidence is unfolding that the daily press and most of the periodical publications can never adequately serve the labor movement. Consolidations of newspapers in key cities in the United States indicate that editing has become pretty much a matter of big business with only distant echoes of the old professional standards recurring. It is not so much that labor news is not given the conventional press, it is that it is diluted and unstressed.

Now more than ever everything that can be done, must be done to strengthen the labor press. Efforts should be made to encourage technical improvements in the make-up, writing and printing of the labor publication. And we believe that no force is quite so powerful as reader. Loyal readers; readers who will manifest interest, and give encouragement to the labor editor will soon make a good paper out of an indifferent one.

This is the first number in two years in which no contribution from Professor Jansky appears. Professor Jansky has been forced to abandon his contributions in order that he might devote all his surplus time to writing a new book on electricity.

A letter from Brother Stickney, Cleveland electrical worker-artist, thanks us for giving proper and due publicity of his work in the December Journal. He forgets we also honor ourselves in honoring him. One note in Brother Stickney's letter is of general interest. The union, he says, has been his main prop in his fight for an economic foothold, and now it is the union which is helping him to take a step forward in his new profession, painting.

We hope soon to publish two articles on the inside politics of our open shop friends, which may send cold chills of embarrassment and chagrin up their complacent shoulders.



Department of Interior

THIS NARROW, JAGGED, DEEP CANYON WILL AFFORD ROOM FOR THE GREATEST DAM IN THE WORLD. THE COLORADO RIVER NEAR BOULDER.



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Vol. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1929

No. 1

Building Prosperity

*"I will make me a city of gliding and wide-wayed silence,
With a highway of glass and of gold;
With life of a colored peace and a lucid leisure
Of smooth, electrical ease,
Of sweet excursion of noiseless and brilliant travel,
With room in your streets for the soul."*

—STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

FOR the brief period of a very few months a new idea has percolated through the stodgy mass of industrial thought. This idea, though still not definitely formulated, may be expressed thus: the acts of men, the decisions of executives, the practices of bankers, the policies of labor, play an important part in making or unmaking prosperity. In short, prosperity is not a thing which arrives with the sun and the rain, nor a mechanical thing incident to immutable economic laws, but is a process which can be controlled, within certain limits, by the thought and conduct of industry's administrators. In short, prosperity is built, not engendered. It is susceptible to direction, to shaping, to control—all within limitations.

There are types of prosperity. One type is dominant in these United States. It might be styled High Hat Prosperity. It is the kind that enables propagandists to point to the orgy of stock gambling on Wall Street—gambling that costs men who can ill afford it billions of dollars, in the Christmas bear market—and exclaim "What a wonderful country this is! How wealthy! How democratic! See, millions are playing the stock market." High Hat Prosperity enables less than one per cent of the thousands of corporations to cut huge melons, and to pay concealed profits through stock dividends, while more than 99 per cent mark time or lose money. High Hat Prosperity means innumerable business failures. High Hat Prosperity allows whole sections of the population, in basic industries like farming and textiles, to agonize for years two steps beyond actual bankruptcy. High Hat Prosperity enables the unorganized worker to average \$23 a week—while he works, and the skilled organized worker to be considered wealthy on \$2,500 a year. High Hat Prosperity makes 50 new multimillionaires every year. High Hat Prosperity rests on the foundation of profit-taking. Such major problems as unemployment, child labor, contented and happy citizens, automatic machine processes, union co-operative management, and social control are all minor problems, while "get, get, get" is primary. In short, High Hat Prosperity belongs to old, haphazardly-produced, jungle-hearted industry. It belongs to instinct, not to science.

Real prosperity, which we have a chance to build in this country, the prosperity of a contented and democratic people, is quite a different thing. It means a leveling down of profits. It means a leveling up of conditions. It means a more equitable distribution of surplus income among the masses so that goods move from merchants' shelves and depressions are minimized. It means the elimination of the degrading antics of the idle rich, and the pathetic wanderings of the idle poor. It means an industrial society and an industrial state founded on science and justice.

Labor is not contented. Labor is only patient. Labor is working more intelligently with the light of new hope upon its face. It is not fooled into thinking that 1928 is the end of progress, that its present state is all that can be, that prosperity is here, that workers are to sit idly by, and not share in the building of a more stable, equitable, and just industrial order. Labor is patient because labor sees that in scientific method as applied to management and finance, organized society has a tool by which many of the Utopian hopes of men may actually be brought to fulfillment. Labor is watching, and waiting.

Labor has its eyes on the administrators of finance and industry. Labor is saying, "It is your job to put first things first. It is your job to see that men, women and children are given chance for a larger life. After them comes profits. Apply the traditions of the sea: 'Women and children first. Men before cargo.'"

Labor is watching with unusual interest, therefore, the unemployment investigations carried on by the U. S. Senate, the proposed conferences of business men on unemployment, scheduled for Washington early in March, the discussions of the problem by the American Economic Association, the efforts of the U. S. Department of Labor to fasten the nation's attention on this major issue. Labor approves of these developments as preliminary moves in a direction which ought to lead slowly at first and then swiftly to the building of a modern industrial state.

But labor wants action. It is tired of words, gestures, political maneuverings, propaganda, hypocrisy and evasion. It believes that the United States has the creative talent to build real prosperity. The genius of America is creative and dynamic. The nation is as capable as any nation in the world of building a modern industrial state. It is time that anti-social profiteers be curbed, that all the parasitical protruberances on the body industrial be lopped off, that a new vision of a scientifically controlled economy be realized, that human life be treated as of more importance than cash. Perhaps in due time, then, prosperity of sterling worth can be achieved.

"No Job Is Too Big"—New York Makes Demands

NEW YORK is a city bigger than many states. It is an empire in itself in its tremendous concentration of wealth, in its leadership of every type and kind of industry, in its compounded activity and executive generalship. This holds good for building construction as well as for manufacturing, shipping, foreign commerce, finance, theatre, publishing, advertising, retailing, engineering, hotels, banking, education and research. New York building construction firms are not mere local firms; they reach out, as do so many other big business corporations of the metropolis, into every city and every state of the union. They are firms on a national scale, and of national dimensions.

New York's construction bill in 1927 was \$880,333,455. Though the total bill for 1928, has not been compiled it is expected that the 1928 figure will exceed the 1927 figure. In 1925 and 1926, the total exceeded a billion dollars; \$1,020,604,713 in 1925, and \$1,059,670,572 in 1926. This is three times as much as Chicago's. The city government of New York alone spent \$146,000,000 for permanent improvements in 1927. The amount for school buildings alone was \$19,000,000.

The prestige of the metropolis in the building construction field is indicated by the numerous societies, firms and associations dependent on this industry. There are 11 architects' organizations, including the American Institute of Architects; 15 associations grouped around the manufacture and sale of building supplies; a score of electrical societies; 33 organizations of engineers; 33 societies and organizations related to the labor problem; a half dozen powerful real estate boards; a half hundred investment bankers.

The preeminence of New York in the building field is no doubt accentuated by the character of the buildings. The skyscraper is peculiarly Gotham's. It originated there, developed there, and its exten-

sion seems endless. There was a time that New York's famous skyline meant the cluster of skyscrapers on lower Manhattan. But recently there has been a gradual up-town development, and in the last three years, the region round Pershing Square has come to rival the downtown section. The new Chanin Building, 56 stories, the new New York Central Building and the

China, and 2,500,000 persons in the five boroughs live in overcrowded "old law" tenement houses, nearly half of the land in New York City is still unbuilt and largely available for dwellings, business and industry, according to a report being prepared by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs.

"The Regional Plan survey, based upon



ONE CREW ON THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS JOB

proposed Chrysler Building, to be the world's highest, 68 stories, are new structures that give Pershing Square a downtown aspect.

Still Underbuilt

Still New York is said to be underbuilt. We quote from the New York Times:

"Although the Borough of Manhattan is more densely populated than Shanghai,

five years of intensive study of the metropolitan area within a fifty-mile radius of New York City, finds a definite trend toward decentralization of population in New York City, with indications that the next few years will witness an even greater exodus to the suburbs.

"What may give us hope, if we have the courage to act is that although certain parts of Manhattan and a few spots in adjoining boroughs and towns are overcrowded, the region as a whole is not populated too densely. The present population of the whole region could be housed within the corporate limits of New York City (297 square miles), at an average density that would be but slightly higher than the present moderate average throughout Kings County—fifty persons to the acre. The area of the region is, however, 5,528 square miles, or eighteen times the area of New York City.

"On the unbuilt land in New York City," the report continues, "2,500,000 people could be housed without raising the population density of these new areas to more than thirty persons to the acre.

"At present, according to the report, an average of 650 persons per acre is found in the most congested portions of New York City, the lower East Side and the section of Brooklyn near the terminus of the Williamsburg Bridge."

Brotherhood Active

Members of the Brotherhood have played an important part in the New York building achievements of the past, and indications are that they are prepared to do their share in the future.

Three unique and important jobs now being carried on by members of the Brotherhood in that vicinity indicate the technical range of the unions and the kind of varied projects members are required to handle.

In Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company is erecting a modern Koppers Coke



THE GREATEST ANIMATE SIGN ON RECORD WAS GIVEN LIFE BY MEMBERS OF THIS UNION, NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.

Plant—probably the largest in the world, now fast nearing completion. For two years a crew of 50 members of the Brotherhood have been engaged in this project. They have been occupied with wiring of the most intricate and delicate nature, of every known type and description; substation and switchboard work; cranes; electrical signs; electrical carriers; as well as straight wiring. An idea of the magnitude of this job can be gathered by an understanding of the plant itself. The Koppers Coke process is designed to realize gas from coal, without loss, but with the utilization of coal by-products. This process when once the plant is erected, is almost if not quite automatic, that is, electrically controlled from a central office. Coal unloaded electrically from barges and cars, is passed electrically into ovens, electrically controlled, where it is subjected to intense heat. The combustion process is timed with the same precision as a chemist times his experiments in a laboratory, with a system of electric clocks and thermostats. The gas passes off and is stored in great fuel bins for use in Brooklyn. The coke residue makes a much prized fuel. A score of other by-products are utilized to make rouge, perfumes, fertilizer and what-not. This plant is a monument to modern industrial science and to the technical enterprise of electrical workers.

At one time during the enterprise, it became necessary to tear down the wiring of a huge crane and to rewire it. This was done not through the assistance of electrical engineers, but by the crew from Local Three. Inspectors from the Brooklyn Gas Company's office declared that defects in the original wiring were discovered, and remedied.

Another project is the new addition to the Hell Gate power station being erected for the United Light and Power Company. This unit is to house the largest electrical generator ever built, weighing 1,250 tons. The principal item is a 110-ton motor of a low pressure generator, built in Switzerland, and laminated and wound in the engine room at Hell Gate. This part of the work was completed in October. The turbo-generator of which the great motor is a part will develop 160,000 kilowatts, about as much electrical energy, it is said, as would be needed in the City of Boston. Seventy-five tons of coal will be needed each hour to turn 150,000 pounds of water into steam to drive the machine, it is explained.

A project of quite dissimilar nature, but of wide public interest is the "talking" illuminated sign, erected in October for the New York Times Company. This sign,

380 feet long and five feet high, extends all around the building at Times Square—the bulletins and returns travelling round four corners in a steady stream, so that persons at any point can read.

The sign was first used election night. This

in all, a precise, exacting job. It was agreeable therefore, to hear F. E. J. Wilde, vice president of the Motogram Corporation, say "Men from Local Three were agreeable, efficient and industrious."

Other intricate jobs demanding technical



BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS INSTALLED THE LARGEST GENERATOR OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD IN THIS NEW UNIT OF THE POWER PLANT AT HELL GATE UNITED LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

was a high pressure, hurry-up job, the men from Local Three, working two shifts of 12 hours each. The very statistics of this job are staggering. The sign demanded 13,100 20-watts amber special lamps; 39,000 contacts; 54,000 posts all soldered, 9,800 soldered connections; 103,000 feet of 12-wire cables; 200 circuits, 1,000,000 feet 3-wire type, remote control; two contact boards, 27 feet long, containing 39,000 contacts, showing 90 letters at a time; the wire centered into connecting space 15 inches by 27 feet.

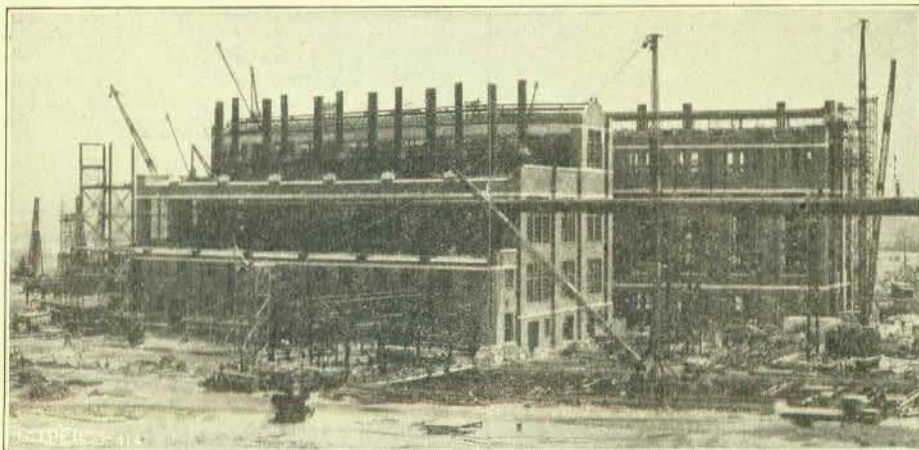
The controllers operating the talking sign, product of the Motogram Corporation, are designed to light and extinguish each lamp in one-forty-second part of a second. All

skill of high order have gone union.

The Roxy Theatre, described in our August number, the Paramount Theatre, the Holland Tunnel, and many score of towering office buildings are as much monuments to the industry, reliability and business force of electrical workers as to the investment ability and executive capacity of the owners.

Two Minutes Equals Twenty Hours

Grave doubt of any practical value in the modern fad of windows of special glass transparent to ultraviolet rays for use in offices and schoolrooms is expressed by Dr. Janet H. Clark of Johns Hopkins University, in communicating to the scientific magazine *Science*, of New York City, measurements and calculations of the light and the ultraviolet rays that enter a typical room equipped with such windows. Dr. Clark has perfected a method of measuring ultraviolet rays by the darkening of a white powder containing compounds of zinc and lead. In March at Baltimore it takes the ultraviolet rays of noontime sunlight two minutes, she reports, to produce one unit of darkening by this test. At the ordinary position of a school seat or an office desk inside a room it requires, she finds, approximately six hundred times as long for the same one-unit effect to be produced by the ultraviolet rays entering a window provided with the best of the new transparent glasses. "A child would have to sit in that place for twenty hours," Dr. Clark writes, "to get as much ultraviolet radiation as he would get in two minutes outdoors in sunlight at noon."



THE LARGEST KOPPERS COKE PLANT IN THE WORLD. AN ELECTRICAL JOB PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD, BROOKLYN UNION GAS CORPORATION.

We Interview Mr. Televox, Mechanical Man*

INTERVIEWER: I have wanted to meet you for a long time.

TELEVOX: Yes. And so I understand have the ladies. It is said that women believe at last a perfect man has been found, i. e., one who will do as he is told; one who can perform all sorts of useful tasks without getting tired; and one who is utterly without vices. Sir, I always stay home at night.

INTERVIEWER: Let's see. You're still a young man?

TELEVOX: No; I'm a good deal older than I look. My first public appearance was a little over a year ago in New York City. But, of course, I existed before that in the Westinghouse laboratories. Parts of me are very old. I work on the principle of remote control. I derive from telephone, radio, and switchboard. In fact there is nothing new about me. It is my assembling that is new.

INTERVIEWER: And who gets credit for your creation?

TELEVOX: My master, Roy J. Wensley, chief switchboard engineer, Westinghouse Company, Pittsburgh.

INTERVIEWER: And why, may I ask, did Mr. Wensley want to produce you? You're not exactly handsome, and they say you can not think.

TELEVOX: No. I can not think, that's true, but that will save me from ever getting persecuted for originating a new idea. But I am reliable, and above all else, I do save money.

To put it directly, I was born to meet a demand—the demand of men to make more money by saving labor costs.

INTERVIEWER: Just how do you save labor bills?

TELEVOX: By replacing men, chiefly in power substations. Sir, I should have you understand that I take the place of three men—on eight hour shifts. I work 24 hours a day, and I never stop to eat.

INTERVIEWER: That's very interesting.

TELEVOX: That is not all. I can be used as a boss over real human workmen. Indeed, a proprietor of an electrified bakery recently requested Mr. Wensley to install me in his bakery so that he could call up at night and ask me if his human bakers were asleep on the job.

INTERVIEWER: Mr. Televox, did you ever hear of unemployment or the labor problem?

TELEVOX: No sir. That's outside of my province.

INTERVIEWER: Well, then, Mr. Televox, we are ready to see how you operate.

TELEVOX: On this table to my right are four pieces of electrical equipment; a fan, a heater, a vacuum cleaner, and a miniature lamp standard. These have been selected because they are familiar. Any other group of electrical devices might have been chosen. Though I can't think and my field of activity is limited, my range is quite great. Mr. Wensley will stand over there across the room holding the automatic telephone and pitch pipes. He is fond of telling you how I speak the universal language of tones—musical notes. I do. I save language as well as time.

Here in the center of my chest is a simple collection of sound relays—buzzers, and a set-up of automatic switches. Now when Mr. Wensley blows on the first pitch-pipe, it says to me: "Please stand by." My electrical

ear delivers this message. I lift the telephone receiver and reply, "I am ready to take orders," of course, in the language of the buzzer. Should a wrong call be given me I can inform Mr. Wensley, yonder across the room (or miles away) that he has the wrong number. But when I reply, "I am ready to take orders," he takes up another pitch pipe, and blows. Immediately I am informed that he wants the light turned on, and the lights are immediately lit. Another signal from another whistle, and the vacuum is set to work, and then the fan, and then the electric heater. Innumerable other tasks can be laid out for me. I can read meters. I can turn on blowers and start generators. I can be depended upon, too.

INTERVIEWER: Yes, Mr. Televox. But can you feel?

TELEVOX: I do not want to be bothered with emotions. Wait. There's Mr. Wensley's signal. Two sharp notes. That means "Goodbye. I am hanging up." There, I can talk.

INTERVIEWER: I do not know whether

there is any more to say. I have heard your story and seen you work.

TELEVOX: What about my future? It is barely possibly you know, that I shall be used to perform all kinds of household tasks. Windows can be made to go up and down by electricity. It is possible that my lady can go to the country club some summer's day, and realize, when the sudden summer shower is falling, that all the windows at home are open. Taking her gold-plated pitch pipes from her purse, she can signal me, 15 miles distant, to close them. And I say that would be a service.

INTERVIEWER: And, Mr. Televox, you have never heard of the labor problem?

TELEVOX: No; why ask me? I believe in docility. That's why I was created.

Electrons Work Like Traffic Police

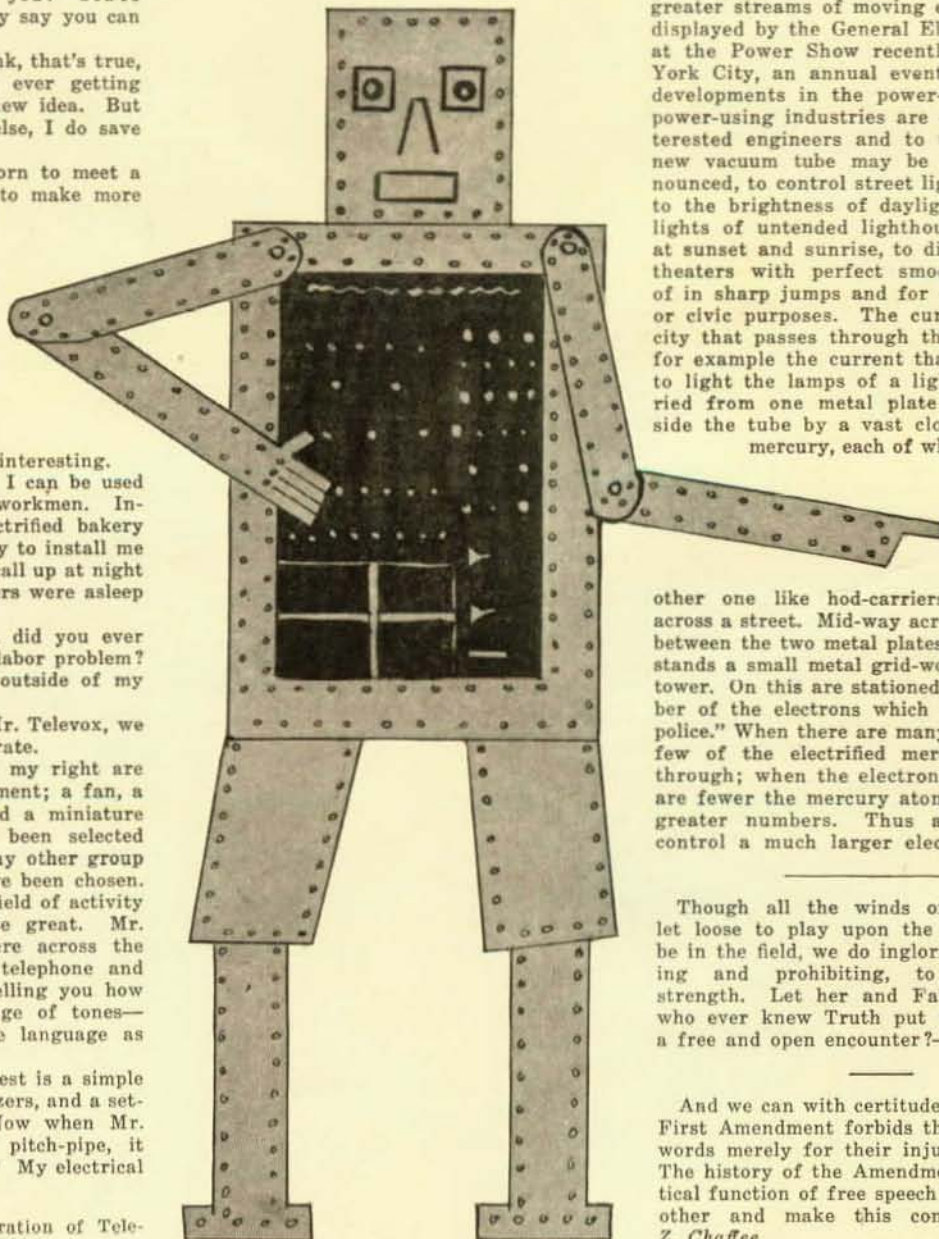
Electronic traffic policemen, stationed on a little metal platform inside a new kind of vacuum tube to control enormously greater streams of moving electricity, were displayed by the General Electric Company at the Power Show recently held in New York City, an annual event at which new developments in the power-generating and power-using industries are exhibited to interested engineers and to the public. The new vacuum tube may be used, it is announced, to control street lights in response to the brightness of daylight, to turn the lights of untended lighthouses on and off at sunset and sunrise, to dim the lights of theaters with perfect smoothness instead of in sharp jumps and for other industrial or civic purposes. The current of electricity that passes through the vacuum tube, for example the current that is to be used to light the lamps of a lighthouse, is carried from one metal plate to another inside the tube by a vast cloud of atoms of mercury, each of which takes a tiny

load of electricity from one metal plate and carries it over to the

other one like hod-carriers taking bricks across a street. Mid-way across this "street," between the two metal plates inside the tube, stands a small metal grid-work, like a traffic tower. On this are stationed a varying number of the electrons which serve as "traffic police." When there are many of these only a few of the electrified mercury atoms get through; when the electronic traffic officers are fewer the mercury atoms pass in much greater numbers. Thus a few electrons control a much larger electric current.

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do ingloriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoct her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter?—Milton.

And we can with certitude declare that the First Amendment forbids the punishment of words merely for their injurious tendencies. The history of the Amendment and the political function of free speech corroborate each other and make this conclusion plain.—Z. Chaffee.



*Based on a public demonstration of Televox by the Westinghouse Company.

Teletypesetter Leaves Strikes and Jobless in Wake

THE onrushing torrent of automatic production of automatic machinery moves so fast that it is scarcely possible to keep up with its revolutionary changes. This month's chronicle centers in the invention of the teletypesetter, a startling adaption of the telegraph and the linotype, in such a way, as to enable the operator, at a central point, to send a message to 1,000 separate newspaper offices, and set up the story in type, by the touch of his distant key. It is apparent that newspapers, key men, and printers will be swept out of jobs by the installation of this machine.

As if prophetic of its effects upon a large scale, the sponsor of the new invention himself is engaged in the lockout of union printers in Albany, N. Y. Frank E. Gannett recently purchased a chain of newspapers in New York State. In his hope to standardize his publications, he engaged Walter W. Morey, East Orange, N. J., an inventor, and the Morkrum-Kleinschmidt Corporation of Chicago, a builder of machines to undertake to solve this problem. The teletypesetter is the result. Gannett controls two Albany newspapers, where scabs are at this writing at work.

The International Typographical Union is the fourth large and powerful union of skilled men to feel the weight of competition by automatic machinery. The vitaphone has clashed with the musicians. The miner is feeling the competition of mechanized mines. The painter has met and mastered the paint-spraying machine.

The teletypesetter was revealed to the world at Rochester, N. Y., on December 6, in the offices of the Rochester Times-Union, owned by Gannett. At the time of the "unveiling" the Associated Press made this report of the event:

"Today's operation was a private demonstration held in the presence of a gathering of men who direct large printing and publishing enterprises. They were the guests of Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers, who by his backing sponsored the invention. Walter W. Morey of East Orange, N. J., invented the machine, known as a teletypesetter and the Morkrum-Kleinschmidt Corporation of Chicago built it.

"The sending was done in the demonstration room to two machines on the opposite side of the room, which were operated simultaneously from the same wire. One was a linotype and the other an intertype. The short sending wire was made equivalent to a distance of 140 miles by resistance coils.

"The sender punched a tape, seven-eighths of an inch wide, which operated the telegraph wire by sending impulses corresponding to the holes in the tape. At the receiving end an instrument a little larger than a typewriter produced a punched tape exactly similar to the sending tape. This receiving tape then ran automatically through a small electrical machine on a

stand beside the typesetting machine. The little machine once more translated the tape holes into electrical impulses.

"The electric waves were carried by a wire to an apparatus roughly resembling a large human hand, fastened to the side of the typesetting machine. Each metal finger controlled a number of letters and characters of the typesetting machine, which it released according to the impulse received, and when it gave the release signal the typesetting machine functioned exactly as if a human operator had pressed down the key for a letter or character.

"The teletypesetter is a development of automatic telegraph printers, differing prin-



THE FIRST TELETYPESETTER IS EXPLOITED IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

cipally in but one respect, that it uses a tape with six punch units, instead of the standard five units. The extra unit is required to cover all characters of a typesetting machine, which outnumbers those of automatic printers.

"The sponsors predict special value for the teletypesetter in transmitting market quotations directly into type, and an opportunity for book publishers to save the expense of keeping large stores of metal type plates. Instead of metal plates, the tape may be filed, ready for rerun when reprints are desired.

"One sending can operate an indefinite number of typesetting machines, either in the same room or cities far apart. A receiving printer is provided, that, without interfering with the automatic typesetting enables an editor to read what is coming over the wire. The typesetter stops automatically the moment anything stops the typesetting machine it feeds.

"Neal Dow Baker, president of the Inter-type Corporation of New York, a guest said:

"The teletypesetter is a device of extraordinary ingenuity which appears destined to effect a substantial modification of the composing methods of daily newspapers. Its practicability is not to be seriously questioned."

"The possibility of operating typesetting machines by radio was discussed informally, but the builders of the machine said that feature is still in the experimental stages."

Flapping Jaws For Flappers

A system of jaw gymnastics for telephone operators, ranging from practice in curling the tongue to flapping the lower jaw up and down rapidly like the dummy of an old-fashioned ventriloquist, was advocated at a recent state convention of Indiana telephone officials by Mrs. Dorothy H. van Ert of Springfield, Ill., and is now published by her in the Chicago telephone magazine, *Telephony*. One of the chief faults of girls who apply for training as telephone operators is what Mrs. van Ert calls the "rigid jaw." Either because it is felt to be bad manners to be seen moving the face or for some other reason, mouths are often kept almost closed when speaking, lips are held tight and immobile. Before a good "telephone voice" can be cultivated it is necessary, Mrs. van Ert believes, to break these bad habits and to learn to move the jaws, lips and tongue freely and easily. To teach a free swing of the jaw the suggested exercise consists in dropping the lower jaw until the width of two fingers can be inserted between it and the upper one. This is then repeated rapidly many times, meanwhile saying "yah-yah-yah." Another exercise, intended to increase mobility of the lips, is to keep the teeth closed and rapidly alternate the shape of the lips between an open circle like the expression of a movie actress about to be kissed, and a wide grin with the lips drawn back as far as possible on both sides. Performed in front of a mirror, Mrs. van Ert admits, these

exercises are apt to make the victim chiefly thankful that she does not need to look that way all the time, but they are excellent for the voice.

Course of Machine Invention

The course of invention—the pre-automatic era—is seen by the following chart:

1764	Spinning Jenny.....	James Hargreaves
1765	Steam Engine.....	James Watt
1787	Power Loom.....	Edward Cartwright
1793	Cotton Gin.....	Eli Whitney
1807	Steam Boat.....	Robert Fulton
1829	Locomotive.....	George Stephenson
1832	Harvester.....	Cyrus McCormick
1835	Telegraph.....	Samuel Morse
1839	Rubber Vulcanizing.....	Charles Goodyear
1846	Sewing Machine.....	Elias Howe
1846	Bessemer Steel.....	William Kelly
1875	Electric Light Bulb.....	Thomas Edison
1895	Automobile.....	George Selden
1896	Wireless Tele.....	Guglielmo Marconi
1903	Aeroplane.....	Wright Brothers

To the foregoing, many another can be added, following 1903.

Even the Government has not avoided the gougers, yet during the war it fed its soldiers on 49c a day. I am wondering what the cost would have been had the Government produced and prepared its own food and its necessary supplies.—Charles Edward Russell.

Anti-Unionists Find Injunction Their Main Ally

L EON LAMFROM, counsel for the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, is an equity lawyer of peculiar type. He has an explosive emotional quality more often associated with criminal lawyers than with the more scholarly and analytical barristers. It was this emotionalism that got Lamfrom in an undesirable position recently when he appeared with Walter Gordon Merritt, of the League for Industrial Rights, and James Emery, of the National Manufacturers' Association, before the subcommittee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate. These gentlemen were opposing remedial legislation directed against injunction abuse. In a dramatic burst of oratory, Lamfrom confided to Senators Norris, Walsh and Blaine:

"The injunction, futile and ineffective as it often is, stands as the only bar against the closing of all shops and the complete unionization of industry."

Such uncustomary frankness made urbane Mr. Emery wince, but he soon after followed Mr. Lamfrom to the stand, and unconsciously supported his views. Mr. Emery presented a list of 75 employer organizations, which he claimed he was representing, many of them duplicates, and some only paper organizations. These Mr. Emery asserted were 83 per cent non-union, the union being in the railroad and construction industries. The principal employer organizations represented were such notoriously unfair groups as:

- National Association of Manufacturers of United States.
- National Founders' Association.
- National Erectors' Association, New York.
- California Manufacturers' Association, Oakland, Calif.
- Georgia Manufacturers' Association, Atlanta, Ga.
- Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, Ill.
- Iowa Manufacturers' Association, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Indiana Manufacturers' Association, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Minnesota Employers' Association, St. Paul, Minn.
- American Plan Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Associated Employers of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Industrial Association of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif.

The arguments against the substitute Shipstead bill are noisy and colorful. Mr. Merritt left off his suave professional manner to make an appeal to prejudice. He posed as a friend of the unorganized worker, and a protector of American liberties. Once he revealed his hand by declaring he favored an arbitral court for the settling of labor disputes. The character of his arguments can be shown by the following, taken from the December "Law and Labor," organ of Merritt's League:

"The revised Shipstead Bill, curtailing the power and jurisdiction of the federal courts in dealing with labor disputes was introduced December 12, 1927. Its authors and proponents had the opportunity of considering several decades of investigation, discussion, and experience of this subject, and it ought to have been a carefully considered and constructive proposal. Unfortunately it is quite the contrary. The bill is loosely framed and unconstitutional in some of its major features. It would free from restraint nearly

all forms of economic intimidation, coercion, and oppression which stop short of actual violence and fraud, without any regard to the effect of such concerted action on liberty, property or the public weal. Recognized social and moral standards in industrial life would, in important particulars, be obliterated. We discuss the bill, not as a responsible court might interpret it in order to rescue it from absurdities, but according to the apparent purposes of its supporters who are obviously seeking to make legal favorites of labor unions and their activities.

"As a declaration of public policy, the bill declares, in substance, that by reason of the concentration of industrial ownership in corporate organizations, 'the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor,' so that he is unable to obtain acceptable conditions of employment, except through 'full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment.' For this reason, he should 'be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers' in designating his representatives 'or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining.'"

"The principle, in substance, is declared to be 'the public policy of the United States,' and injunctions in derogation of this public policy are forbidden.

"The League may not agree with the exact way in which this statement of policy is worded, but it is not out of sympathy with part of the general thought expressed, and believes that the law of this country as a whole is in accord with that thought. In fact, this philosophy has been written into the decision of our courts in many, many cases. 'Liberty of contract,' 'freedom of labor,' and the comparative helplessness of the 'individual unorganized worker,' under some conditions, represent the very gospel which the League has been endeavoring to preach. The difficulty with the provisions of this bill which follow this statement of policy is that they depart from the ideals enumerated, and aim to destroy these very ideals of freedom by destroying all protection from organized coercion at the hands of labor unions. From a practical standpoint, while recognizing the right of the worker to organize a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it denies his freedom to remain unorganized or to join a rival union by legalizing concerted activities to deprive the worker of his freedom of choice. While

recognizing the freedom of labor where that labor bears the union card, it aims at the coercion of all labor which does not bear the union card. It does not stop with the protection of voluntary association, but sanctions organized coercion, to build up a group of involuntary association. Thus the very ideals expressed in its public policy are contradicted by the actual provisions of the law."

Mr. Merritt clashed frequently with members of the committee. Frequently he refused to answer questions from the chairman. His appeal was colored and one-sided.

Snowflakes To Put Out Fires

Putting out fires by freezing them with a special kind of super-cold snow the temperature of which is more than 100 degrees below zero is proposed by a New York City corporation. The snow is solid carbon dioxide. Liquid carbon dioxide, precisely like that supplied in steel cylinders to soda fountains for the carbonation of the soda water, is allowed to escape rapidly from confinement under a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch, the stream being pointed at the fire through a short hose of flexible metal. The sudden expansion of some of the liquid carbon dioxide into gas the instant that it is released from pressure produces so much cold that the balance of the material is frozen into a thick cloud of carbon dioxide snowflakes, much as steam freezes when blown out into extremely cold air. These super-frozen snowflakes take away heat from the fire so rapidly that it tends to go out. At the same time the cloud of gaseous carbon dioxide, being heavier than air and itself incombustible, tends to keep away the oxygen without which the fire cannot burn. The new material is said to have the advantage over water that it will put out any kind of fire, even fires of gasoline or chemicals on which water often does more harm than good.

Measures Pulses Over Nerves

New facts about how nerves carry messages from eyes, ears or other organs to the brain or take orders from the brain to the muscles were described by Dr. E. D. Adrian, physiologist of the University of Cambridge, England, in two recent lectures at the Royal Institution, London. Recent developments of vacuum-tube amplifiers like those used in radio have made it possible, Dr. Adrian reported, to detect the tiny electric impulses that run along nerves and to magnify them so that their nature can be studied. These impulses turn out to be not unlike the electric currents that carry speech over a telephone wire. Such telephone currents are pulsating ones, the number of pulses in each second corresponding to the pitch of the tone that is being sung or spoken over the wire. Nerve currents are similar but slower, ranging from five pulses a second up to about 150 pulses a second. Brain cells at the receiving ends of the nerves evidently perceive the number of these pulses and translate that into a judgment of intensity. A bright light, for example, makes more pulses per second over the optic nerve than does a dim light. Not the amount of electricity flowing through a nerve but the number of pulses that traverse it each second, is what determines, Dr. Adrian believes, the strength or weakness of a sensation.

ACETYLENE TORCH

By SOL KUPFERMAN, L. U. No. 3

Hissing, pointed, piercing flame,
Melt the stubborn beam;
Take the victory in your name,
Siege with rainbow gleam.
Eat her sides into the core,
Leave your frightful scars;
Shape your tiny meteor,
Let it burst to a thousand stars.
Turn the steel to glowing water,
Burn away the nuts;
Slice their heads in your slaughter,
Make your holes and cuts.
You are the boring chief,
Noisy jet of blue and green;
Make the iron come to grief—
Master acetylene.

Injunctions Menace Human Liberty in United States

By REV. T. W. MAGUIRE, President St. Viator's College

I FEEL that it is a very high honor and distinction to be invited to speak to this great convention. You are the leaders of the great forces of labor in the United States, and it surely is an honor and distinction to anybody to be invited to occupy your time and secure your attention in the midst of a convention in which you have so much business to perform, but I would not dream of trespassing upon this valuable time of yours if it were not for the fact that I believe the subject that I have to present to you is a matter of most vital importance.

For a good many years, as your President has so kindly informed you, I have been somewhat active in trying to secure the passage of good labor and social legislation in the State of Illinois, and because your officers, the officers of the State Federation of Labor have managed to keep me so busy all these years, this is the first time I have ever had the opportunity and the honor of appearing before a great national convention of the American Federation of Labor. That is not quite true. I did appear years ago in 1917 at your famous convention that Mr. Samuel Gompers, of blessed memory, called in Minneapolis at the time of the war. I did speak one evening before the vast audience in Minneapolis, but with that exception I have not had the pleasure and honor of appearing before you.

I suppose I should apologize for speaking on the subject of injunctions to a group of delegates to the American Federation of Labor, because all of you have a much more intimate and emotional realization of the importance of this problem than I have. Many of you, if not all of you, have at one time or another been the victims of unjust and unfair injunctions, and while on one occasion, which I shall refer to later in my address, I did have an occasion to violate an injunction, I did not have to suffer for my offense, if it was an offense, and many of you have already suffered very directly and immediately from the misuse of the injunction power of the courts.

I come here to speak to you today, not because I am so tremendously interested in the limitation of the injunction power of the courts in labor disputes, but because I believe that in fighting this abuse of the judicial powers the American Federation of Labor is making a very definite and a very real contribution to the preservation of human liberty in the United States of America, not only for the ranks of their own organization, but for the entire citizenship of the state.

Menace American Institutions

I have just come from addressing a class of students at Loyola University, and I spoke to them on precisely the subject I am going to talk to you about. I told them it was a matter which they might give very serious study to because, all unconsciously but very really, the liberties of the citizens of the United States are certainly and surely being taken away from them by the unlimited use of the injunction by courts of equity in the United States, and that the American Federation of Labor is, so far as I know, with the possible exception of the American Civil Liberties Union, the only organization that is really concerned in combating this tremendous men-

This brilliant address was delivered before the delegates at the American Federation of Labor Convention, in New Orleans. It is being reprinted as a whole because it excited so much comment.

ace to our constitutional rights and liberties.

Now may I be pardoned if I go just a little bit into the historical background of the use of injunctions? Our courts of equity have been inherited from English law. Centuries ago the king was the supreme magistrate of the state in England; he was the arbitrator of all disputes that might arise between subjects of the realm. But kings of England were busy doing a lot of things, such as waging wars, hunting, marrying wives, etc., and as a consequence by degrees they handed over this power of theirs to settle disputes of right and justice between subjects of the realm to an official who was known as the chancellor. In the early days the chancellor of Great Britain was usually, if not always, a Bishop, and I mention that fact just to emphasize this point: The Chancellor was therefore a person who was trained in ethics, in moral science, he had a clear understanding of the principles of right and justice, because you understand, of course, that courts of equity or courts of chancery are not governed by statute law. They have to deal with situations not already provided for by statute law and they have to be decided on the principle of common right and justice.

These Chancellors of Great Britain were trained, therefore, in this great science, and the Courts of Chancery of Great Britain have built up a tradition of fair play and justice to the down-trodden and oppressed, so much that Lord Elsmere, who was Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor, said on one occasion that the use of the injunction and the courts of equity and chancery were the defense and the protection of the poor and the oppressed and the down-trodden against the rich and the powerful who should try to take away from them even that which was theirs.

Now what a tremendous contrast between the use of the injunction in those days and the use of injunctions with which we are familiar today in the common practice of the American courts. In England there were three fundamental principles of equity which ought always to be observed. First of all, an injunction should not be issued in any case where statute law already prevails. Secondly, that injunctions should be issued solely and only in defense of property and property rights. Thirdly, that any one who came into a court of equity claiming relief should come in there with clean hands. That means that he should not himself have been guilty in that particular case of any act of injustice.

It is now almost forty years since the first injunction was issued in a labor dispute in the United States, and that first injunction was issued forbidding men to carry banners with certain inscriptions upon them, forbidding them to persuade non-

strikers to go to work in that particular plant, all of which were violations of the fundamental principles of equity.

In the first place, I said that they should not issue in cases where statute law applies. Supposing those banners bore inscriptions upon them that were libellous or scurrilous, or that calumniated the character of anybody, that stated facts that were not so. Statute law forbids inscriptions of that kind, and the police power of the state should have been invoked to prevent the violation of the statute law. That injunction was not issued in defense of property rights. There was no evidence shown that any property was being ruined or destroyed.

Labor Not Property

And on that subject may I digress from the general argument for a moment to emphasize here the great importance and necessity of somehow or other getting written into the statute law of the land in some more, shall I say powerful and influential method than the Clayton Act, the fact that labor is not property and that business is not property. Labor is an attribute of human life; it is absolutely inseparable from the laborer, and while we loosely and inaccurately talk sometimes of labor contracts and of a laborer selling his labor, as a matter of fact, the laborer sells no such thing. Nobody living wants to buy your labor, but men do want to buy the results of your labor. In other words, they buy property. Labor is a means whereby property is created and secured and acquired, and it is a sloppy and inaccurate mode of thought when courts of law regard labor as property. They are mistaking the means for the end. Labor is an attribute of human life, and if you regard labor as capital and a court issues an injunction, let us say against men going out on strike, as in times gone by the courts of America have done, the court necessarily by implication in that case regards labor as property, and therefore, by a further implication, regards the laborer as a slave.

For justification and proof of this doctrine I need only refer you to the magnificent minority report that Justice Brandeis made in dissenting from the majority of the Supreme Court in the Bedford Cut-Stone case, where he distinctly lays down exactly the doctrine that I have enunciated now. The same thing is true of business.

In the Traux case, for example, Chief Justice Taft upheld the issuance of an injunction on the ground that the picketing of these men outside of the restaurant in Traux was a serious injury to the business of that restaurant keeper and that therefore he was injured in his property.

Let me point out the inaccuracy in that line of thought. A business is an activity whereby customers can be secured, but that restaurant keeper had no right to the custom of any customer before he had actually entered that restaurant and ordered his meal. When that meal was served there was a transfer of property. When he paid for that meal there was another transfer of property, there was an exchange of property. That is property, but the business itself is only the activity whereby that property may be secured. Before any man enters a shop or place of business the pro-

(Continued on page 47)

Industrial Rights League Institutes Three Suits

"LAW AND LABOR," official organ of the League for Industrial Rights, has analyzed the Detroit injunction case thus in its December issue:

Refusal of Union Electricians to Install Electric Light Fixtures Sold in Interstate Commerce Which Do Not Bear the Union Label, Enjoined

Black and Boyd Mfg. Co. v. Local No. 514, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (United States District Court, November 13, 1928).

The defendant local union of electrical workers in Detroit, Mich., published the following announcement on April 2, 1928: "To Whom It May Concern:

"We, the undersigned, take this means of notifying the electrical contractors with whom we may at times be called upon to assemble and install lighting fixtures, that on and after the first day of May, 1928, all fixtures handled by our organization must to our satisfaction have been assembled by union electrical workers.

"We believe that to assure us without question who has worked on assembled fixtures, it would be policy to place upon each assembled fixture, a label of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for identification.

"We sincerely hope that you will give this your fullest co-operation.

Yours very truly,"

The announcement was signed by three persons described as the "Labor Committee."

The plaintiffs in this case are five manufacturers of electric light fixtures in the city of New York. They are selling a large part of their annual output in interstate commerce. Their fixtures are manufactured largely on the open shop basis and do not bear the union label, but in each case the fixtures are assembled and wired by union employees. Due to the policy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, or of several unions acting individually, the members of local unions in various cities refuse to install fixtures which do not bear the union label unless the fixture is wired and assembled by the union making the installation. In some places, notably Chicago, the local union insists upon doing the wiring, regardless of whether the fixture bears a label or not.

The assembling and wiring of a large electric chandelier is a delicate piece of work. It must be done where the designer's drawings are available and often requires the co-operation of the designing room. It requires highly specialized skill, and equipment necessary to replace a defective or spoiled part. It is therefore, impractical to assemble and wire such fixtures away from the place of manufacture without delay and a considerable increase in expense.

These manufacturers brought this action in the United States District Court at Detroit against the Detroit local and the International to restrain the operation of the rule announced in the notice above. The moving affidavits showed that each of the manufacturers had had trouble or had been threatened with trouble as the result of this rule. Even though their fixtures were wired by union employees, the local at Detroit insisted upon pulling out the wiring and re-wiring before it would install the fixtures.

Upon the hearing for a temporary injunction, the Court denied an order against the International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers, but directed the issuance of an order against the Detroit local restraining it from ordering, or directing or threatening any strike against any local contractor installing electric light fixtures sent to Detroit already wired. The restraining clauses of the order are published herein at page 267.

A similar action has recently been begun by the same five electrical manufacturers in the Federal Court at St. Louis against Local No. 1 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to restrain a similar conspiracy in restraint of their interstate commerce in the city of St. Louis.

A further action in the Federal District Court at Baltimore was brought by Black and Boyd alone against Local No. 28 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to restrain a similar conspiracy against its interstate commerce at Baltimore. In Baltimore the strike called against the installation of complainant's fixtures in the Lord Baltimore Hotel was called off on commencing suit, so that a preliminary injunction is not at present necessary.

Injunction Against Conspiracy to Refuse to Install Electric Light Fixtures

Black and Boyd v. Local 514, I. B. E. W. (United States District Court November 13, 1928).

The Federal Court enjoined the defendant local union at Detroit from conducting strikes or issuing threats of strikes against the installation of wired electric light fixtures shipped from New York and not bearing the union label until the local union had been permitted to tear out the wiring and then re-wire. The defendants were enjoined:

(a) From combining, conspiring and confederating together to refuse to handle or work upon equipment produced, manufactured, or installed by the complainants, or any of them, or not to work for any person, firm, or corporation who purchases or uses such equipment or not to work upon any building where such equipment is used or not to work upon or in connection with any building operation carried on or owned by any person, firm or corporation who purchases or uses said equipment in connection with any building;

(b) From inducing or attempting to induce any person or persons whomsoever to decline employment, to cease employment or not to seek employment under any person, firm, or corporation because such person, firm or corporation may have purchased or proposed to, or was about to, purchase equipment made or wired by the complainants, or any of them, or because equipment made by the complainants, or any of them was being used on or in connection with some building where said person, firm, or corporation was doing work, and from in any way inducing or attempting to induce any person or persons to refuse to purchase, install, handle, or work upon equipment produced by complainants, or any of them or not to work on or in connection with any building because said equipment was there being used;

(c) From making, communicating or circulating any statement, orally or in writing that the defendants or members of any union of working men will refuse to work upon equipment produced by complainants, or any of them, or will refuse to work upon any building where such equipment is used;

(d) from giving notice, verbally or in writing, to any person, firm or corporation

to refrain from negotiating, making or carrying out contracts with complainants, or any of them, to supply and install equipment, or to refrain from purchasing, using, handling or installing said equipment under threats or suggestions that if this is done, they will cause the persons so notified loss, trouble or interference or that they will interfere with or prevent complainants from carrying out said contracts or that they will interfere with the erection of buildings where said equipment is used;

(e) from publishing, circulating, or otherwise communicating, either directly or indirectly, in writing or orally, to any person, firm or corporation any statement or notice of any kind or character intimating or suggesting that the complainants, or any of them should not be patronized or dealt with or their products used, handled, worked upon or dealt in;

(f) from entering into any arrangements, devices or agreements to restrain or curtail the freedom or liberty of architects, builders, dealers, contractors, or others to choose equipment produced by complainants or any of them as they wish;

(g) from inducing or attempting to induce any person, firm, or corporation to violate its contract or contracts with the complainants or any of them;

(h) from inflicting or attempting or threatening to inflict any injury, penalty, or liability whatever in the nature of a fine, or suspension or expulsion from any labor organization, or otherwise against any person who works upon equipment furnished by the complainants, or any of them, or because said person works for an employer who purchases equipment from the complainants, or any of them, or because said person does work upon a building where the said equipment is or was installed;

(i) from threatening or attempting to do any of the foregoing acts and from doing any of the aforesaid acts either directly or indirectly or through by-laws, orders, directions or suggestions to committees, associations, officers, agents or otherwise, and from using any and all ways and means of doing said act.

The foregoing however, is subject to the proviso that the defendants shall be offered, as to any work desired of them, the wage scale as fixed by defendants, then prevailing for like work at the place where the said work is to be done.

HUNT SNAPSHOTS OF LIGHTNING

Amateur photographers who happen to have snapshots of lightning flashes that fork upward like the branches of a tree, instead of downward like the tines of a pitchfork stuck in the ground, will confer a favor on weather science by letting that fact be known. As one result of a talk on lightning given by Dr. G. C. Simpson last September at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, search has been made in a number of collections of lightning photographs. Virtually all of the flashes prove to have forked downward not upward, as though the electric discharges started from the cloud as a single bolt and split up into several during its passage to the earth. But that upward-forking flashes do occur is proved by the discovery of a very few photographs which show this upside-down type. Since no one could tell in advance when one of these rare upside-down flashes was going to occur, it is unlikely that any more such photographs will be made intentionally.

World's Greatest Dam Ordered To Be Built

THE world's greatest dam, and one of the world's greatest power projects, has suddenly left the realm of speculation and prophecy and is soon destined to be a reality. Boulder Dam has been ordered built, as soon as the action of the Congress is ratified by six of seven states concerned. On December 14, the Senate passed the Swing-Johnson Bill; on December 16, the House ratified the Senate's act; and on December 21, President Coolidge affixed his signature to the measure calling for an expenditure of \$70,000,000 as an initial sum. Thus ended a battle of seven years duration. Electrical workers throughout the whole United States have been deeply interested in the proposed job. In Colorado and in California especially they have taken active part in the agitation for the dam. The American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have pushed for its erection. It is of interest to electrical workers, first, as a field for labor, and second in its bearing on community life of seven western states. The great dam, when erected, will afford control of the powerful torrent of the Colorado, fed by mountain snows, and insure protection of the 70,000 residents of Imperial Valley. It will provide ample water for irrigation. And it will generate 1,000,000 kilowatts of electrical energy to be utilized under government supervision. The new Swing-Johnson bill did not definitely specify the manner in which the power is to be used. The whole question was remanded to the Secretary of the Interior, with these options.

1. Power rights may be leased to a state, municipality, or private corporation.

2. Generating plant may be erected by the government, and the energy sold at the bus board.

3. The plant may be built and leased in units.

A recapitulation of the features of this remarkable engineering job will be of interest to our readers.

Great Torrent To Be Harnessed

The Colorado River is one of the great rivers of the world. It has a total length of 1,750 miles, flowing through seven states, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California. After crossing into Mexico, it empties into the Gulf of California. The drainage basin of the river has an area of about 244,000 square miles. Its flow during certain periods of the year reaches 200,000 cubic feet per second. Its average discharge at Yuma, Arizona, is 17,000,000 acre-feet.

In Southeastern California, fronting this voluminous stream, lies the Imperial Valley, formerly an arid waste. By a series of levees and dykes the 70,000 residents of this valley have prevented the turbulent river from inundating their homes and their 450,000 acres of cultivated farms. Irrigation from this same ungovernable stream has turned a desert into a fertile valley, but it has not removed the constant fear of flood. Nor is there enough water supplied to reclaim other arid land.

Back several hundreds of miles upstream, the great river cuts down through a deep canyon, near Boulder, Colorado. Here it is planned to locate the dam—667 feet from foundation to crest, 550 feet above water level and 127 feet below. At the crest, the dam will be 900 feet wide. Behind this man-made wall, a lake 80 miles long will back up over the rugged valley, impounding 32,000,000 acre-feet of water, at times reaching a depth of 600 feet. The vastness of the project can be realized by measuring the volume of water thus impounded with that checked by other great dams of the world.

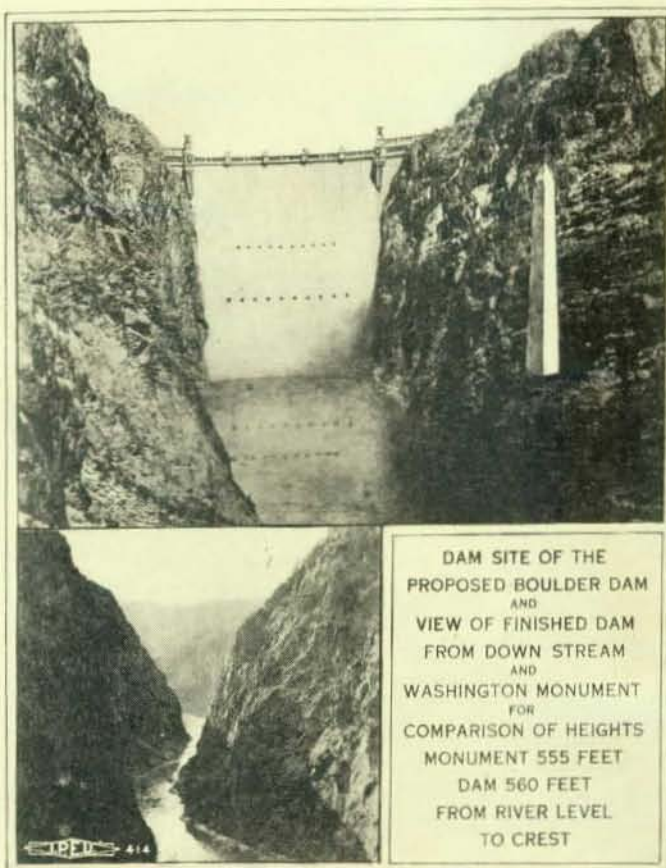
dams across the entire river. It is proposed to build temporary rockfill cofferdams behind which are to be built permanent cofferdams of concrete. The temporary cofferdams are to contain about 1,000,000 cu. yd. of material. The upper permanent cofferdam is to be a very thin arch dam about 225 feet high—in a class with the very high dams of the world. It is proposed to build these two sets of dams and do this excavating during one low water season, an apparent impossibility in view of the quantities of material to be handled, the uncertainties to be faced and the limited space to work in. In the first place, there is good reason to doubt that the river can be dammed by dumping rock into the stream except at a very low flow stage—perhaps late in the season. Rock dumped into this very narrow gorge would quickly build up an appreciable head, giving the river transporting power to carry away rock as fast as new material is added. An attempt to carry out this ambitious program would probably result in a flood catching and overtopping the partially complete cofferdams. Such drowning out would in any case be costly and might be disastrous to the river valley below if the failure occurred after the temporary cofferdam had been completed but before the permanent ones were in. Such failure would mean starting all over again, with as much chance or more so of getting caught just as badly by the next flood.

"A wiser plan would surely be to spend very much more money than has been proposed, in digging several additional diversion tunnels, which, with the use of only a low rockfill cofferdam, could divert any flood reasonably to be expected. The drowning out of a low dam would be costly but not disastrous.

"Because of the uncertainties to be met in handling the difficult foundation problems of Boulder Dam, any cost estimates are bound to be unreliable, but the estimates of the Reclamation Service seem to be low in this and in other particulars. The item of mass concrete has been estimated to cost \$7 per cubic yard, whereas under the circumstances a unit price 40 per cent greater would appear more reasonable, though such an increase in this item alone would add many millions to the estimated cost of the dam.

"The foregoing considerations have caused experienced engineers in studying this proposed undertaking, to estimate that the dam will require ten years to build and will cost two and one-half times the government's estimate. These considerations also explain why the engineers of the Reclamation Service are almost alone in selecting the Boulder Dam Site.

"The rate of return on a hydro-electric power investment depends principally on the capital cost, the interest rate, the sale price of power, the number of years required to market the power output and on the capacity factor, which is the ratio between the average load carried by the power plant to the total load that the plant is capable of carrying."—(Electrical World.)



DAM SITE OF THE
PROPOSED BOULDER DAM
AND
VIEW OF FINISHED DAM
FROM DOWN STREAM
AND
WASHINGTON MONUMENT
FOR
COMPARISON OF HEIGHTS
MONUMENT 555 FEET
DAM 560 FEET
FROM RIVER LEVEL
TO CREST

	Acre feet
Elephant Butte Dam, New Mexico	2,638,000
Assouan Dam, Nile, Egypt	1,726,000
Roosevelt Dam, Arizona	1,367,000
Ashokan Dam, New York	405,000
Total	6,136,000

This is only one-fifth of the feet acreage to be impounded by the Boulder Dam.

The estimated cost is \$165,000,000, but opponents of the project have claimed it would cost double that sum. In view of the fact that the dam is destined to be a reality, it is interesting to reprint certain engineering objections offered by opponents. These stress the difficult character of the project, difficulties which will be met, it is apparent.

"The flood flow past the dam rises at times to 200,000 cu. ft. per second. Flash floods during almost any season of the year may rise to 100,000 cu. ft. per second. As it would be manifestly impossible to cofferdam half the river and dig down 127 ft. to bedrock, the plan proposed calls for diversion tunnels, supplemented by coffer-

Unemployment Becomes 1929's Most Pressing Issue

UNEMPLOYMENT has taken the center of the economic and industrial stage. Rapid and important developments in Congress, on the industrial field, and in economic conferences, indicate that the acuteness of the need can no longer be minimized, that the pressure for some solution or half-solution is great, that there is disposition to view the problem as remediable. Behind each proposed solution, in the midst of every conference materializes the spectre of the automatic machine; discussion revolves around the question, "How much responsibility for unemployment must be placed upon the machine process?"

The significant events hastening a solution are:

1. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senator Couzens, has begun its hearings on this question. Heads of large corporations have been called on to testify and have revealed important facts.

2. Senator Robert A. Wagner, New York, has ready three bills looking toward a solution of this problem.

3. A conference of business men to be held in Washington early in March is in the making. The aim of this conference has been announced: "To consider how business and industry can co-ordinate their various activities in such a manner as to stabilize unemployment."

4. The American Economic Association in its annual sessions in Chicago late in December gave much time to discussion of this question, with various conclusions.

5. General Jacob S. Coxey, picturesque man of wealth, who led the famous Coxey's Army to the capitol in Washington in the bankrupt nineties, is in Washington again to secure the introduction of a bill to legalize the issuance of non-interest bearing securities by cities and states as a stimulation of public building, and the arbitration of unemployment.

Out of these conferences and events certain facts and principles have eventuated:

1. Definite data has been uncovered and is now ready to indicate that machines are eliminating jobs. Though only 3½ per cent of the jobless men interviewed, out of about 700, testified that their jobs were lost because of machine displacement, still there is every indication that new men are not being taken in industries where automatic machines are introduced. Here production is being achieved with fewer workers. These are the findings of the Insti-

tute of Economics, Washington, D. C.

2. Not only automatic machinery as a major aspect of the new technology, but scientific management and rationalization have likewise found ways to increase production without the use of new workers.

3. Many big business men before the



SENATOR COUZENS

Chairman Committee on Education and Labor, who opened hearings on unemployment.

Senate Investigating Committee testified that a stabilized industry, where the turnover of men is reduced to from 5 to 8 per cent, means a big saving in costs. "No firm will ever go back to the old regime, when once they have made the adjustment to stabilization."

4. Virtually all the big business men testified that a permanent unemployed group is being created among workers about 45 years of age. It is the practice of most corporations to employ no man above 45 years of age, though employees reaching that age are not usually discharged.

5. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that some form of unemployment insurance will come. It is understood that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has already made a survey of this field and is ready to write unemployment insurance.

The business men who have appeared before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor are Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; Sam A. Lewisohn, board of directors, American Management Association; Ernest Draper, fruit merchant, New York; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; William P. Hapgood, president Columbia Conserve Company; J. M. Larkin, assistant to the president, Bethlehem Steel Company; Bryce Stuart, former organizer Canadian National Railroad Employment Exchange System; E. F. Loree, railroad magnate; J. E. Cavanaugh, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; and O. J. Jackson, chief of motor power, Union Pacific Railroad.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, also appeared before this committee. He stressed labor's solution of unemployment.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor was assisted by the staff of the Institute of Economics, a research organization, headed by Dr. Isador Lubin. Dr. Lubin utilized trained workers in Baltimore, Akron, Chicago and Worcester. Seven hundred and fifty-four jobless men were interviewed. Some of these men had been unemployed for months. Data taken from this report appear in another column. Dr. Lubin told the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL that 24 out of 754 men attributed the loss of their jobs to new machinery. He said, however, he was prepared to testify before the Senate Committee that new methods of management were eliminating jobs.

There follows a resume of the testimony of various witnesses before the Senate Committee:

(Continued on page 53)

DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT

BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH 754 OUT-OF-WORK MEN
IN BALTIMORE, AKRON, CHICAGO AND WORCESTER

MADE BY DR. I. LUBIN,
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS

AGE DISTRIBUTION			
Age	Total	Age	Total
15-20.....	72	31-35.....	157
21-25.....	118	36-40.....	111
26-30.....	122	41-45.....	77
		46-50.....	30
		51-55.....	26
		56-60.....	14
		Over 60.....	16
		No Data.....	11
			754

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW EMPLOYMENT

Per Cent		Per Cent	
Old Industry.....	134	Old Industry.....	17.8
Old Job.....	188	Old Job.....	24.9
No data: Indus..	3	No data: Indus..	4
New Industry.....	273	New Industry.....	36.2
New Job.....	221	New Job.....	29.3
No data: Job..	1	No data: Job..	1

INTERVAL

Those Who Had Jobs:		Those Who Did Not Have Jobs:	
Employed	132	Employed	278
Unemployed	102	Unemployed	242
Total	234	Total	520

WAGES OF THOSE EMPLOYED SEPT. 1, 1928 AS COMPARED WITH FORMER WAGES

Per Cent		Per Cent	
Higher	77	Higher	18.8
Lower	197	Lower	48.0
Same	111	Same	27.1
No Information.....	25	No Information.....	6.1

Radio Audience Hears Story of Modern Labor Union

Address Recently Broadcast Over Station WLWL, New York City, by H. H. BROACH, Vice President

MUCH has been said about labor unions, good and bad; about the position they occupy in our social and economic structure; about the part they play in the lives of millions of our people.

Despite what the unions stand for, what they propose, despite what they have done to make happier homes and lighten the loads and brighten the paths of the wage earners and their families—despite all of this, the unions are still the most misunderstood, misrepresented, and bitterly attacked institutions in our locality.

This is because people do not understand, and because the unions are striking openly at the very source from which most of our evils come—low wages, poor working conditions, and dog-eat-dog competition between men, women and children for jobs. It is also because the unions are struggling earnestly to change the condition that produces insane fortunes at the top, and destitution and misery at the bottom; against the condition where able-bodied, anxious and competent workmen tramp the streets, begging, pleading and coaxing for the right to work, the right to produce and build the things they and their families need so badly. It is also because of the position the unions have taken against the deals and steals, graft and corruption, deception and rottenness in government.

Old Pictures Fading

When one wishes to know about finances, he usually goes to a banker or financier; about law, to a lawyer; about engineering problems, to an engineer. But when one wishes to know about a labor union, the position it takes on certain questions, and what it proposes, he usually obtains his information from the clubroom, or some newspaper whose advertising is paid for by those opposing the unions, or from some other hostile source or highly paid agency whose sole business is to attack the unions and to write and to say what he is told to write and say.

The propagandist's picture drawn of the average union leader or union man is that of a drunken, arrogant, unshaven and uncouth, tobacco spitting individual, going around with his union in his hip pocket and a flask or blackjack in the other, with no office, no books, no records and holding meetings on the job, on the corner or in the back room of some speakeasy or dive.

I want on this occasion therefore, to touch briefly on the business affairs of a modern labor union, one that has been rebuilt from top to bottom, and whose business is now conducted on somewhat the same basis as any modern business. I want, if I can, show just what kind of business institution this union is, how really big it is, how it operates and what it does for its members and their families.

Here in greater New York, you have what is known as Electrical Workers Local Union No. 3, consisting of 7,000 members who do all kinds of electrical work on buildings, wiring construction, hanging of electrical fixtures, etc., as well as in electrical fixture shops, motor shops, etc.

This local union has jurisdiction over all of greater New York, including the five boroughs and Nassau and Suffolk Counties. It is one of approximately 900 such locals, all subordinate to the parent body, the International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers, with main headquarters in Washington, D. C.

This New York union has its main offices located in its own modern five story building at 130 East 16th Street, New York City, with a branch office in Brooklyn. There is a staff of 23 employees in the various offices, handling all sorts of complaints and claims. There is a claims department handling sick, accident and death claims, as well as an employment service used by both members and employers. Another department deals with complaints and disputes of various kinds brought in by members as well as employers.

Capable Men Employed

The staff and the work performed in the financial department, handling of records, etc., is carried on under the supervision of certified public accountants. There is a private switchboard with eight trunk lines, and fifteen extensions, operated by an experienced operator. In short, the offices look and operate much the same as any modern business house.

The field staff of 18 trained men commonly known as business agents, covers the entire territory, looking after business of the organization, handling disputes of all natures, visiting builders, owners, architects, engineers and employers, and disposing of complaints of members. These men are furnished with automobiles by the union, and work under the supervision and direction of a business manager, who has the power to employ and discharge such representatives as he sees fit. They are required to report to headquarters by telephone four times a day. Retaining their positions depends on their conduct and the results they obtain. The business manager operates the same as the head of any other modern business institution. He is elected for a period of three years, but provisions are made for his removal at any time his conduct or actions warrant such action.

The operating expenses of this particular union, approximate \$5,000 a week.

I want now to try to show what it means



H. H. BROACH

to the individual man, from a business or investment point, to belong to such a union. The member doing electrical work in buildings, hanging fixtures, wiring construction, etc., receives \$1.50 an hour, or \$12 a day for eight hours work. No work is performed on Saturday afternoons, unless at the double rate of pay. Double rate of pay prevails for all overtime. The members of this union will soon enjoy what is known as the five-day work week, that is, there will be no work performed on Saturday, unless the conditions on the job warrant it. When the five-day work week goes into effect, it will not mean a reduction in the weekly rate of pay for the men.

Of course, there are a few who will argue that these men would today be enjoying such wages and hours if there had been no union, because the average wage of the non-union man is \$6.50 a day in the New York territory.

Paid to Belong

The dues for each member amounted to \$66.00 last year, paid every three months at the rate of \$16.50. The dues are now \$21.00 a quarter. The last wage increase amounted to \$1.50 a day. This meant a total of \$432.00 a year to the man. When the \$66.00 the man paid to the union for the year is deducted from the \$432.00, a profit of \$366.00 is left. It means in actuality, that the union pays a man to belong. In addition to paying a man to belong, as I have explained, his family is given a protection of \$3,000 insurance. Through insurance protection \$196,000 has been paid to the widows and children of deceased members in the last 24 months. This insurance protection is carried by the company owned by the parent organization, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Washington, D. C. Our insurance company, the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, is under government supervision and regulation. On top of actually paying a man to belong to this union, on top of giving his family \$3,000 insurance protection, the man himself is paid \$15.00 a week when ill. This has amounted to \$29,085, paid to such members during the last 19 months. In addition to this, when a member is injured, the union has trained men to handle his case under the state compensation laws. During the past 21 months, 1078 such cases of our members have been handled; \$80,639.26 have been collected for those injured. This does not include the awards made to families for deaths.

In connection with the payment of dues, I may add that those members who reach the age of 65, and who have been in continuous good standing in the union for a period of 15 years, are exempt from all taxation or payments. They continue to receive, however, all benefits until death. A pension is also provided by the International Union, amounting to \$40.00 a month. Outweighing all else is the economic protection that these men know they receive from their union. We submit, therefore, that nowhere else can a working man receive such returns on so small an investment as he receives yearly from his union membership.

This explains in a small measure why these men value so highly their union. They know that they could not possibly buy their protection alone for what they pay the union, not counting their sick, accident and other benefits. These men know that before their

(Continued on page 56)

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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No. 1

Facing Forward The custom of taking an inventory at the end of the old and at the beginning of the new year is a sensible—and it can be made—a profitable practice. If one will get rid of all sentiment, if he will give up for at least two hours the very human failing of kidding himself, and instead will quite honestly view himself, his job, his habits, and his general relationship to the universe, he will be surprised at the results. He will be, we venture to predict, considerably shaken up by what he beholds, and he may feel like shriveling up and slinking away in the awful presence of his own little soul but, thereafter, he will recover, and go forward with renewed vigor, and (which is better) with more sense, with more reasoned objectives, and with more human sympathy.

It might be well, while we are on this subject, to point out that the labor movement could well spend a portion of the new year taking stock of itself. Like individuals, institutions need periods of self-examination. They, too, can profit by self-criticism, and rigid self-analysis. We sometimes think that we have too little of sound self-criticism in the labor movement. This is probably because labor has had so many enemies on the outside that it did not dare to attack its own shortcomings. But happily some of the enemies are disappearing, and their fortunate disappearance should leave the movement free to do a little reasoned battling on its own account.

Another reason why labor has not taken time to examine and cross examine itself, is the speed with which it is hustled along from one new industrial condition to another. The world has always been changing from day to day, but it is changing mighty rapidly just now, so rapidly that it is only the men who have the grandstand seats who can view its progress. Now and then we folks in the bleachers can get an inkling of what is going on. Then we see that the swift, shuttling, industrial changes are doing something to us.

We know that one of the things that mechanization of industry is doing to us is to eliminate skill; or if that is not quite accurate, the chief thing that mechanization is doing is to transfer the science of industry—that amount which formerly lay in the hands of the workers—into the blueprints of management. In the old handicraft days labor's knowledge was equal to the boss'. Today that balance has been unjustly redressed. The boss with his elaborate staff of engineers, economists and research men, controls the technique of industry.

It is the boss' principal vested interest. The individual industrialist, banker and owner probably has no more real knowledge than the individual labor leader—probably not nearly so much. But he has appropriated industrial science. He has bought technique. And naturally he is using this science, and this technique to advance his own interests, not labor's.

This leaves labor in rather an uneasy predicament. Its bargaining power is not so great. It is not so attractive as a social institution; and it must accomplish its ends with bared hands, rather than with the increased leverage of science.

We look to see labor waking to this situation—and we hope not too late. The union co-operative management movement is in the right direction. In the building trades—and especially in our own union—hand skill, and technical science, still happily lie in the control of the workers. But in the coal industry and in the textile industry, we see labor's grip slipping away from control of technique. Labor must find a way to regain its lost province. And we believe it must lie in the deepening and widening of its research work, and in a rapid and widespread education. What labor needs is not less but more education.

Labor and Engineers Morris Llewellyn Cooke, noted engineer, no doubt had something of the foregoing conditions in mind, when he said in a farewell address, as president of the Taylor Society, "Organized labor needs new goals. Labor is all but unconscious of what science is doing to it." At the same time, Cooke made a plea to the engineers—those particularly interested in professional management—to draw nearer to the labor problem. "If we come to look upon some organizations of the workers such as labor unions, as a deep social need, might it not develop that practices, however otherwise enlightened they may be which withdraw any group of employees from the support of such organizations, may become anti-social?" Quite frankly, Mr. Cooke made an inventory of his own profession. "If we have failed adequately to recognize this subject in the past, I think it has been accidental rather than studied. Perhaps it has been because our income has been so largely from the employer group, for where the treasure is, there the heart is also." Mr. Cooke questions whether the management engineers have not a plain duty to start preaching organization, with the presumption that independent unions have more to offer than company unions.

Organized labor can not but be gratified that a noted engineer fastens the attention of the entire industrial world on organized labor's shortcomings and achievements, for Mr. Cooke did not fail to declare "the standard labor union movement to whose present-day deficiencies I am particularly sensitive—possibly to the point of doing it an injustice—has been and still is a redemptive force in human history."

Mr. Cooke has always been sanely sympathetic to organized labor, and his intelligent stand in these matters will do good. But we do not look to see a stampede of engineers to labor's standard, for the reason Mr. Cooke himself indicated; engineers are in a competitive game, and the employers are able to pay larger salaries and offer more professional prestige. But there will happily be some able engineers, with a social consciousness, men like Mr. Cooke himself, who will be

prepared to make a contribution to industry in the name of labor. But before they can do this fully, labor must arrive at a hospitable point of view. Labor must become science-minded. We believe that the price of existence of the labor movement depends upon how rapidly labor can balance the employer's expropriation of industrial science with labor's repossession of industrial technique. The labor movement must mobilize trade knowledge, and modify organization practices in the light of modern science.

"Labor's" Service Organizing talent, devotion to labor's cause, political insight, and practical effectiveness of "Labor," national weekly newspaper, and "Labor's" staff were never more forcefully exemplified than in the last election. Opposed by a republican landslide, labor's senatorial candidates in many states, were returned with handsome majorities, in every instance but one, and this remarkable record we believe is due, in large part, to the work of "Labor." "Labor" did not spare time and money. Special election editions running into the millions were sent into the states when labor candidates were fighting, with telling effect. We hope our readers are aware of the peculiar position that "Labor" now occupies in the political world. It not only is the most influential labor newspaper in the world, but it is a legislative bureau representing labor's interests at the capital. From its strategic location near the Capitol, Editor Keating and his staff guard like wolves every labor, progressive and public interest, and oppose like demons every anti-labor, reactionary and privileged measure. They have demonstrated what loyalty, insight and hard work can do. All our members would advance their own interests and the interests of the movement by subscribing.

Dominates a Continent Labor's first broadcasting station, the justly famed WCFL of Chicago soon will be able to speak to the entire North American Continent. It has been authorized by the Federal Radio Commission to proceed to erect a 50,000-watt super-power station in Chicago. At the same time the commission licensed WCFL to broadcast on 970 kilocycles instead of 620. All organized labor is pleased with the progress made by WCFL. The voice of labor has from the beginning attacked its peculiar problems with force, intelligence and efficiency. It early visioned the power of radio, its intimacy to the people, and its easy gift for moulding public opinion. It has become a center of technical experimentation. It has co-operated with farm unions, and it has been able to unify and aid the diverse sections of the important Chicago movement.

Does Workers' Education Pay? The question sometimes arises, does workers' education actually bring practical results? It so happens that this query can be answered with definite regard to facts. Last spring the Baltimore Labor College held a conference on unemployment at Johns Hopkins University. This conference attracted unusual attention inasmuch as Baltimore had a large out-of-work population, and because of the varied character of the co-operating groups; labor, the university, the Chamber of Commerce, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a number of noted economists and statesmen.

Following a period of extended discussion, labor representatives felt that the conference should not be left dangling in the air—and so a committee was dispatched to the Mayor of Baltimore asking that one proposed solution be put into practice in Baltimore, that is, the immediate prosecution of public works. Mayor Broening acted fairly in this petition, and took steps to expend several million dollars of public money for needed projects. He did more; he appointed a commission to study unemployment in Baltimore, naming Henry F. Broening, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, as vice-chairman. This committee has now reported, and recommends that a permanent commission on unemployment be set up. This is to be done, we believe, with good results.

Workers' education is more than a tool to inform workers about the economic process; it is an instrument for enlightening the public.

Two Conferences Two interesting conferences are being prepared by labor institutes, one at Philadelphia, and one at Baltimore. At Philadelphia February 2 and 3, the general subject, "New Relations Between Labor and Capital" will be considered. Miss Josephine Roche, vice president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, which recently concluded an agreement with the United Mine Workers, will be a principal speaker. Morris L. Cooke, Otto Beyer, Jr., W. Jett Lauck, Gustav Geiges and others will throw light on this interesting question. At Baltimore, January 19 and 20, a conference on railroad problems will be held under the auspices of the Association of General Chairmen and the Baltimore Labor College. Hon. Ethelbert Stewart will speak on "Displacement of Men in Railroad Industry."

These conferences indicate the extent to which labor institutes are coming to grips with immediate problems of the workers.

Low Wages in the South In view of the picture of the South depicted in our July, 1928, number, the following excerpt from a letter to the Greenville (S. C.) News, rings clear:

"The South can never prosper as long as poverty, hunger, and want hound the footsteps of the laboring people. Today not only in Greenville but all over the South there lurks the green-eyed monster—not whiskey—but hunger and want, no one dying from actual starvation but rickets among children and pellagra and other causes are taking their toll for the lack of proper food.

"Why ask what can be done to relieve this terrible evil, when even the dumbest of the dumb know that only a substantial increase in wages can do any good? The mill operators, contractors and manufacturers are yelling blue murder, 'We are losing money.' How can they expect to make the shekels when the consuming public can barely buy corn bread and molasses to satisfy the gnawing hunger in their vital organs?"

This sincere cry for economic justice is simply signed "Just a Working Man." It tells better than a yard of statistics what is needed in the South. It's the union.



WOMAN'S WORK



Auxiliaries Bring Unionism Into Workers' Homes

By A WORKER'S WIFE

SO many inquiries, of late, have come to the JOURNAL about the formation of women's auxiliaries, that I believe that quite a few electrical workers' locals must be thinking it is time to organize the women. This is very encouraging. For if union men want to make their own organization fully effective, they must win the whole-hearted support of their women folks. And loyal women, who want their husbands, fathers or brothers, to succeed in winning the better wages, shorter hours, good conditions, as well as the other less material benefits union men are working for through collective bargaining, want to co-operate in the most active way. That's why we have women's auxiliaries, they are a means of expression of faith in union principles, as well as practical aid to the local.

Electrical workers' wives and other women relatives, so closely connected with this fine, far-thinking group of craftsmen, should be well fitted to lead in progressive auxiliary work. I am sure that if they realized how an auxiliary can be of service in an economic, and educational way, and also what good fun its activities can furnish, we should have such a group for every local. Don't wait for the men to encourage you, talk it up among the women folks, and make a good start right away, in this brand new year.

You don't need permission from the International Office to form your organization. The organization of women's auxiliaries is up to the local unit. Wives and mothers of electrical workers are free to form such helpful groups as they wish. You may set up your own by-laws, where, when and as often as you please, and carry on your work as you see fit. Quite often the auxiliary may hold its meeting on the same night and in another room of the same hall as the local meeting, and sometimes both groups may join at the end of the meeting for a pleasant social hour, perhaps with refreshments. Local members where this has been tried, say it's a great way to boost attendance.

There are so many good reasons why we should have auxiliaries—lots of them—that I am going to mention only a few. They have a way of making themselves appreciated as they go along. These ideas are the results of experience of our International Officers over a long period of years.

First of all, the family is a unit, and the union is a unit, and anything that is done to join these two powerful instruments together—instead of separating husbands and wives—tends to make both more substantial and enduring. The wife takes a far more sympathetic attitude toward union meetings and activities if she realizes that the union is really working for her comfort, and the welfare of her children. And you know that a man works—and fights—better when he knows his own family are backing him to win.

Then, too, the auxiliary is and may be an excellent means of carrying on happy and interesting social events. Women just naturally seem to know how to plan good times, and you may get up bridge clubs, parties, socials, dances, dramatics, and other social events that have come to be a part of modern life. You'll enjoy yourself,



Christmas cheer—baskets containing generous supplies for the holiday dinner—were distributed to the needy families of Atlanta, Ga., by members of the Ladies Auxiliary of Local No. 84. Mrs. Frank Winters, president, and Mrs. Washburn are shown with the baskets ready to be distributed. Another worth while Auxiliary activity.

Smart Clothes of Cotton

Cotton fabrics are coming to the fore again, as cotton manufacturers offer materials that compete in attractiveness with silk, linen, or rayon. Cottons have always been esteemed for their serviceable qualities, but now the makers are adding the style appeal of smart, striking designs.

Cottons are the faithful friend of the homemaker. Where a silk dress would be entirely out of place—in the kitchen, laundry, garden, or nursery—a gay, printed cotton frock is always bright and cheerful. At the least sign of soil, off it goes to the wash, to return neat and spotless.

Tennis dresses, sport ensembles, light spring dresses, home frocks—children's frocks—there are dozens of uses for the smart new printed cottons. Just a hint of how charmingly they may be made up by the home dressmaker is given by a series of photographs sent us through the courtesy of the Cotton Textile Institute, in which cotton fabrics have been made into clever clothes after original designs, and are displayed by models. There's a practical idea for the busy housewife in the home dress with attached apron shown on the next page. Other photographs will be shown from time to time.

and so will the men, and the friendly spirit thus created will be valuable.

But the auxiliary should be more than a bridge club. Many of these groups offer strong educational opportunities. They keep the wives and families in touch with union affairs. They often carry on educational classes. Where one woman may feel timid about asserting herself, as during a campaign, the auxiliary can come forward with assurance to serve as a political committee, and generally advance the cause of organized labor.

Another very strong reason for their organization lies in the easy access wives and other women may have to group insurance. Perhaps you would like to avail yourself of the savings, or protective, uses of insurance, but feel that it is too costly. The auxiliary is the logical way for electrical workers' wives and women members to get inexpensive, reliable and practical group insurance. One reason for the organization of the Union Cooperative Life Insurance Association was to provide this very service, not only to local unions, but to women groups when and where organized. Many women who could get insurance in no other way, can get it through a group policy, and you will be surprised when you find how much less it costs.

Organized women groups have done noble service in time of strike, for women, when they believe their cause is just, are staunch fighters. They have been able to mobilize resources quickly because they already have their organization, and serve as relief centers, and morale builders.

Another way in which they have been helpful, is in carrying on relief work to less fortunate members throughout the year. A little friendliness, a little understanding, a little considerate aid at Thanksgiving time or at Christmas has made many a family happier, and more loyal to the union.

Unlimited possibilities are opened up on the side of practical economy. Women are the buyers for the family, the real business heads of the home. Auxiliary members learn to know where to buy the union labeled merchandise from talking to each other. In co-operation through the auxiliary, they may aid each other in purchasing in groups, at wholesale prices, or in influencing prices on necessary articles. And they may form credit unions, which protect members in need of ready money in time of emergencies. In fact, the field of practical co-operation is limited only by the intelligence, energy and spirit of the members.

And, of course, the enlightening value of a woman's organization is great and effective. They have access to other homes, often non-union, and can skilfully present the union's point of view to families in need of it.

There are so many, many ways in which

(Continued on page 56)

FASHIONS FOR 1929

For home wear, a very attractive new utility dress of cambric in a gay little print comes with an apron to match neatly fastened onto the dress with loops and buttons and it's all bound in a plain color.

Courtesy
COTTON
TEXTILE
INST.



Ensembles will continue in high popularity in 1929. The one above is worn by Fay Wray, of the films. The cuffs in dull blue tone is used for the dress with the smart flat bow effect at the neckline. The coat of dull blue tweed, has a large lynx collar.



All the formal beauty is wellly found in fur coats, distinguishes the winter wrap of black broad cloth—worn by Katherine Crawford. The gorgeous big cuffs and stole collar are of chinchilla.



Toned in a scale like pattern of black and white that looks like snakeskin, is used for a trim sport coat by the Maison Beer, of Paris. The coat is brought in snugly at the waist by a decorative leather belt. The high ulster collar is trimmed with velour in an original manner.

HERBERT
PHOTOS



Insurance for Electrical Workers' Families

MORE THAN \$80,000 ALREADY IN FORCE

Age limits—1 to 50 years.

Issued in units of \$250.00.

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit:

If paid annually, \$3.60.

Semi-annually, \$1.80.

Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

* * *

The new policy for the members of Electrical Workers' families has proven immensely popular. Inquiries, requests for applications, and the applications themselves, are coming in daily, and insurance for over eighty thousand dollars has already been issued on this plan.

Several Large Families Insured

The largest number of applications from any one family is six, covering a family in Brooklyn, N. Y. There is also one family of five insured, as well as three of four persons each, and many having one, two or three insured.

Comparison of Cost With Industrial Insurance

Quotations of rates for the Electrical Workers' Family Policy are compared with the usual rates of industrial insurance companies for \$250.00 insurance as follows:

Ages	Industrial Rate	Family Policy Rate
10 -----	\$4.16	\$3.60
20 -----	5.72	3.60
30 -----	7.80	3.60
40 -----	10.93	3.60
50 -----	16.12	3.60

Each Policyholder Has a Certificate

The policy contract entered into by the Brotherhood is dated October 15, 1928.

Certificates to persons insured under this policy will be dated the first or fifteenth of the month in which they are issued, according to the date of approval of the application by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association.

For example, if your application is approved on any date between the eighth and twenty-second, inclusive, of any month, the certificate will be dated the fifteenth of that month. If the application is approved on any date between the twenty-third of one month and seventh of the following month, inclusive, the certificate will be dated the first of the month.

Receipts issued for premium payments will show the date when the next premium payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

No Medical Examination and No Red Tape

There is no red tape about this plan. No medical examination is required, so that the inconvenience usually

connected with applying for life insurance is removed. The plan also eliminates the annoyance of insurance collectors calling weekly or monthly.

What You Do

The procedure is for you to sign the application form which is carried in each issue of the Electrical Workers' Journal and mail it direct to the **International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers**, Washington, D. C. Additional application forms for other members of the family will be mailed on request, or can be obtained from the local secretaries, as supplies have recently been sent them.

Money orders or checks payable to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should accompany the application.

Cost and Method of Payment. This Insurance Costs Only a "Penny a Day," or Thirty Cents a Month for Each Unit of \$250.00

If possible the annual premium of \$3.60 for each \$250.00 of insurance desired should be enclosed with the application to avoid delay in issuing the insurance. The payment should be made by money order or check, as noted above, and cash should not be sent unless the letter is registered. On receipt of the application and money, the matter of issuing the certificates will be taken up as rapidly as possible. In case it is found necessary to reject the application, the money will immediately be returned to the applicant.

Where it is impossible for the applicant to pay the full annual premium in advance, the premium payment will be accepted on the semi-annual, quarterly, or even the monthly plan, but it is strongly urged that the premium be paid annually in advance. If two units, or \$500.00, of insurance are desired, merely double the amount of the remittance, sending \$7.20 to pay for \$500.00 of insurance for one year.

Join Up Without Delay

Each member is urged to send in applications for each eligible member of his family, without delay, to the **International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers**, Washington, D. C., so as to take advantage of this opportunity of obtaining insurance protection at extremely low cost.

(See Reverse Side for Cost and Age Limits)

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the of a member
(Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No., and I hereby apply for.....

units or \$.....life insurance, and will pay \$.....each.....
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and no deformity, except.....

.....
(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth.....Occupation.....Race.....
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace.....Sex.....

Beneficiary.....Relationship.....
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary.....

My name is.....
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is.....
(Street and number—City and State)

Date.....
(Signature in full)

Fill in this application and send to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C., with check or money order for the first year's premium.

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

QUESTIONS ON BACK HEREOF TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)

Cut Here

Cut Here

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

Additional Information to be Furnished if Applicant is a Minor.

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years.

Issued on units of \$250.00.

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit:

If paid annually, \$3.60.

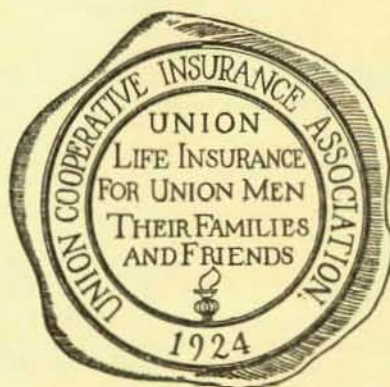
Semi-annually, \$1.80.

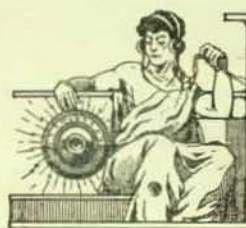
Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS
 G. M. Bugniazet
 and Send with Application to the International Brotherhood of
 Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.





RADIO



Workings of the Super-Heterodyne Revealed

By *AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member A. I. E. E., Member I. R. E.*

It cannot be denied that during the past few years, the tuned radio-frequency receiver has been steadily improved, and that many of those now on the market represent a high degree of efficiency. Nevertheless, the super-heterodyne continues to find favor with the experienced radio experimenter and the critical broadcast listeners alike. And the reason for this is perfectly simple: in spite of the unquestioned advances which have been scored in connection with the tuned radio-frequency receiver, the super-heterodyne remains the peer of all our present circuits. As a matter of fact, the modern super-heterodyne is just as far ahead of the new and improved tuned radio-frequency receivers as the original super-heterodyne, developed in response to the needs of the war, was in advance of the usual receivers of 1918.

Before attempting to consider the more striking advantages of the super-heterodyne, however, we shall first outline, as briefly as possible, the distinguishing features of the circuit itself. As is well known, the super-heterodyne differs from the average tuned radio-frequency receiver in that the incoming signal is not amplified at its original frequency. Instead, it is converted to a predetermined frequency obtained by a heterodyne action in the first detector. This action, which is nothing more or less than a conflict between two frequencies, gives rise to a third or beat-note frequency, known as the intermediate frequency, which represents the difference between the two original frequencies. The transformed signal is then passed through the intermediate frequency amplifier. This amplifier has been especially designed for maximum efficiency at the predetermined frequency which remains fixed and constant at all times. Inasmuch as this predetermined frequency is considerably lower than the original frequency of the incoming signal, a greater percentage of separation is obtained between the desired signals and those which interfere with them. And herein lies the secret of the super-heterodyne's extreme selectivity.

Sensitivity Explained

Let us analyze mathematically the action of the super-heterodyne circuit in reducing interference to a minimum by increasing the frequency separation. Suppose that we have an ordinary tuned radio-frequency receiver; that we wish to intercept a signal of 750 kilocycle frequency; and that there is an interfering signal 60 kilocycles away. If now we wish to determine the percentage of frequency separation, we have merely to equate the fraction $60/750$. We see at once, therefore, that at this particular point in the broadcast band, the frequency separation possible with the tuned radio-frequency receiver is precisely 8 per cent.

And now, suppose that we substitute a

super-heterodyne for the tuned radio-frequency receiver. The interfering signal will, of course, remain 60 kilocycles away; but the frequency of the incoming signal, 750 kilocycles, will, as noted above, be converted to a fixed and predetermined intermediate frequency. For the sake of example, let us assume that the intermediate frequency is that employed in the modern super-heterodyne radiola, or 180 kilocycles. It is therefore obvious that our percentage of frequency separation will, in this case, be represented by the fraction $60/180$, or 33 1/3 per cent. And thus, at that particular portion of the broadcast wave band which served as our example (750 kilocycles), the use of a super-heterodyne receiver has effected a tuning advantage of approximately 4 to 1. And, as a matter of fact, this advantage is consistently maintained throughout the entire broadcast range, varying from 3 to 1 at 550 kilocycles, to 8 to 1 at 1,500 kilocycles.

The modern super-heterodyne, utilizing both radio-frequency and intermediate frequency amplification, is super-sensitive as well as super-selective. The reason is, of course, that the introduction of intermediate frequency amplification makes possible an enormous gain, or step-up per stage. The very best tuned radio-frequency receivers have an amplification factor of 6 per stage. Thus, two stages of such amplification would magnify the original impulse or signal 6×6 or 36 times. It is well known, however, that the amplification constant of the average popular-priced receiver is nearer 4 than 6 per stage, so the above figures must be interpreted with due allowance for generosity.

Truly "Super" in Amplification

The properly engineered and constructed super-heterodyne receiver, on the other hand, has an amplification constant of 20 per stage, so that two stages will amplify our original signal no less than 20×20 or 400 times! Thus the super-heterodyne has a potential amplification which is nearly twelve times as great as that of the tuned radio-frequency receiver. No longer need we marvel at the extreme sensitivity of the super-heterodyne, nor wonder why it can be used with a small indoor loop or antenna. What is more, the sensitivity of the super-heterodyne extends throughout the entire broadcast range, while the efficiency of the tuned radio-frequency receiver is at its peak on the lower wave-lengths.

Perhaps it would not be out of order, at this point, to contrast the tone quality of the super-heterodyne with that of the tuned radio-frequency receiver. It will be remembered that a radio signal comprises a carrier wave plus latent sound values or modulations. These last are, in reality, superposed fringes or waves on the carrier wave itself, and are known as "side-bands." If we tune our tuned radio-frequency

receiver too sharply and thereby compel the signals to pass through too narrow a circuit, the effect is quite the same as if we took a giant knife and lopped off many of the side-bands carrying the higher audio frequencies. The inevitable effect of this procedure is reflected in a loudspeaker reproduction that lacks both crispness and detail.

And now let us consider the super-heterodyne. The intermediate frequency amplifier not only receives a signal that has been carefully preselected, but has, in addition, a percentage of frequency separation great enough to accommodate the desired signal together with its side-bands. The result is that the side-bands, carrying those high-frequency modulations which give music its detail and charm, are preserved intact. And the practical meaning of this is that the tone-quality of the properly designed super-heterodyne leaves little or nothing to be desired.

Minimizes Interference

The modern super-heterodyne has many qualities, other than those of selectivity, sensitivity and tonal excellence, to recommend it. For example, the latest super-heterodyne receiver is remarkably free of radiation. That is to say, it does not interfere with the reception of nearby sets. Coming down once more to actual figures, it is impossible to detect interference from these sets at a distance greater than twenty feet.

Then, too, it is of interest to note that the present super-heterodyne models incorporate signal control operation. The earliest models had two tuning controls while subsequent improvements made it possible to arrange these for uni-control operation. In spite of this improvement, however, the controls had to be operated separately whenever extreme interference was encountered. The present super-heterodyne, as previously noted, has but one control, and this serves to eliminate all interference quite as effectually as the two controls formerly did. This improvement has been effected by raising the value of the intermediate frequency from 45 to 180 kilocycles.

The vastly greater "tolerance" effected by raising the value of the intermediate frequency has made it virtually impossible to tune in the same signal at two different points on the dial as was formerly the case. As a result, tuning in general has been made far more selective, and distant signals can now be intercepted right in the midst of those coming from the powerful local stations, even though there may be but little separation between them.

It is obvious that if the super-heterodyne is to be used in connection with the powerful dynamics now available, the delicate and highly critical side-bands must be pre-

(Continued on page 54)

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

Telephone Receivers All Alike

Contain 48 parts. Two hundred operations and many inspections during manufacture.

The telephone receiver, commonplace as it has come to be in appearance and in performance, is the product of two hundred manufacturing operations and almost as many inspections. It comprises 48 parts, which are made from such dissimilar materials as steel, iron, copper, brass, nickel, silver, tin, lead, silk, fibre, rubber, paper, paraffin, sulphur and japanning compound. To transform these raw materials into suitable parts requires expert use of carefully developed tools and methods. These are the more necessary in telephone manufacture for the reason that telephone receivers must all be exactly alike, not only in appearance, but in capacity to receive the sounds of a human voice.

The outside case of the receiver is molded out of a specially prepared rubber dough. After being vulcanized, the cases or shells go through an automatic machine which has four diamond tools cutting simultaneously. These real diamonds trim off superfluous edges and fins of the rubber composition and completely shape the case in a single operation. But nineteen inspections are necessary to gauge the operations up to this stage of completion, thus guaranteeing uniformity.

The cap on the end of the receiver is molded out of hard rubber dust or powder and fits the receiver case so exactly that they seem to be made of a single piece. The thread by which the cap screws on is molded and baked into it, so that the only machining operations on this part are the drilling of the center hole and polishing.

The parts that go inside the cases are somewhat bewildering to the layman. The largest part is a U-shaped magnet which is welded with other parts in a series of operations requiring groups of eight men, each of whom performs one of the several necessary movements. All the welding is done electrically and the welding machine exerts a pressure of approximately 30,000 pounds per square inch and at the same time send a current of about 7,000 amperes through the parts, heating the ends to high temperature. The magnitude of this current can be appreciated when it is compared with the one-half ampere which operates the ordinary electric light.

The magnet and the other parts are subjected to about 25 inspections. Every telephone receiver is tested individually to make sure that it will meet the required standards for quality and volume of reception.

United States Leads in Hydro-Power—Total Capacity in Use Almost Equals All Europe

The capacity of hydro-electric power plants in the United States nearly equals the capacity of those in all Europe, according to estimates of the Geological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior. The developed water power in the United States as of 1926 was 11,721,000 horsepower, with a potential development of 35,000,000. The figures for Europe are 13,100,000 developed and 58,000,000 potential. The developed water power of the world is estimated at 23,000,000 h. p. in 1920, 29,000,000 h. p. at the

end of 1923 and 33,000,000 h. p. at the end of 1926, representing an increase of 43 per cent in six years.

The figure for the developed water power in the United States includes only plants having a capacity of 100 h. p. or more and is said to be based on excellent data.

About three-fourths of the increase for the last three years has been in the English-speaking section of North America. Europe made a brief spurt during and after the World War but now has slowed down appreciably in its construction of hydro-electric power plants. Canada is the only country that approaches the United States either in the size of constructed plants or in the rate at which development is taking place. Italy and Switzerland still are making considerable progress in building new plants, and Sweden and Norway have a slow, steady growth. France and Germany are depending more on steam plants. No recent figures are available for Japan, but it is presumed that plants already undertaken are being completed gradually.

It is difficult to co-ordinate estimates of water power for the several countries, says the Department of the Interior, particularly estimates of potential water power, because of differences in their elements and character and in the completeness and accuracy of the data on which they are based; but the estimates given are considered sufficiently accurate to afford a rough idea of the potential water power resources of the world and the extent of their developments. Figures for the developed water power represent the rated capacity of water wheels or turbines installed, and figures for the potential power represent the total power that could be obtained at ordinary low water, including the power already developed. The installed capacity usually amounts to two or three times the power available at low water. Thus, although the potential power in the United States amounts to 35,000,000 h. p. and the capacity of the water wheels already installed is 11,700,000 h. p., the inference should not be drawn that 33 per cent of the water power resources of the country is developed. Probably with complete development the installed capacity would amount to 80,000,000 h. p. or more, and thus only about 15 per cent of the total resources have yet been developed.

DURALUMIN

Strong As Steel and Light As Aluminum Heat Gives It Strength

Duralumin, an aluminum alloy containing about 96 per cent of aluminum, the remainder being copper, manganese, magnesium, iron and silicon, is as strong as steel and as light as aluminum, making it a very necessary material for the construction of airplanes and rigid airships.

The metal as cast is not much stronger than aluminum and without heat treatment would be practically valueless for the purpose for which it is used.

One of the most interesting things about this metal, however, is that it can be properly heat treated in its cast form before it is machined or forged into finished shapes, but these machining processes must be carried on within a few hours after the heat treatment. After several hours the metal begins to harden and will continue this self-hardening process for about ten

days, at the end of which time it reaches its maximum hardness and strength.

It is treated in gas furnaces, where it is brought up to temperatures in the vicinity of 968 degrees Fahrenheit, then plunged into cold water which cools it very quickly. It immediately begins to harden, but during the first few hours it may easily be machined or otherwise shaped. After a lapse of ten days, however, it cannot be easily machined.

Developed and Undeveloped Water Power

United States leads the world in water power already developed. Because of the variable nature of the flow of rivers, more power can be produced part of the time than can be produced continuously. Based upon reports prepared by the Federal Power Commission, a total of 55,000,000 H. P. of developed and undeveloped water power is available 50 per cent of the time or 34,800,000 H. P. for 90 per cent of the time.

The combined capacity of all power units installed in central electric stations, electric railroads, industries, mines and quarries in the United States at the end of 1926, is estimated at 56,000,000 H. P. with several millions more in locomotives used in railway transportation. The present power demands of the United States, therefore, exceed its total water power resources.

Furthermore, 72 per cent of the country's water power resources are west of the Mississippi River while 79 per cent of its power requirements are east of that river. In the eleven northeastern states, which include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, where the greatest industrial concentration is found, the total water power resources are less than one-third of the present power demands, exclusive of the railroads. Forty per cent of the country's population inhabit the area of these eleven states, consume 50 per cent of the electrical energy produced, and utilize 70 per cent of the power capacity of the country.

There are now about 3,400 water power plants of 100 H. P. or over, having a total capacity of installed water wheels of 11,720,983 H. P. which represents an increase of about 3,794,025 H. P. or 48 per cent over the total in 1921, which was 7,926,958 H. P. Of the present total capacity, 85 per cent is installed in central power stations and 15 per cent in manufacturing plants. The corresponding percentages in 1921 were 78 and 22 respectively.

About 21½ per cent of the total water power of the country is now being utilized. More than 24 per cent of the total development is in the Pacific States and about 17½ per cent in the Middle Atlantic States.

Clear View Fuses Made of Glass

Makers of electric plug fuses have striven for years to give them clear fronts so that they will show at a glance whether the tiny soft wire inside has burned out. Now the makers are turning to glass to do even a better job. The whole fuse case including the threaded part is of glass. The fuse is thus "clear" to the bottom and not a spark of electricity can sting one's fingers when the fuse is being screwed in or out of its socket.

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

SUPPLY PARTS

In ordering supply parts, it is necessary to give the rating and serial number of the regulator, and it is well to refer to the various illustrations for proper designation of parts.

In ordering a supply motor, it will be furnished complete with worm and knob.

The parts most likely to need replacement are the pawls, triggers with their springs and the trips, as well as brushes for the motor, and in order to insure continuity of service, it may be well to have some on hand.

BRUSH SHIFTING MOTORS

Type BSR, Form C, Single-phase, Adjustable, Varying Speed, Reversible or Non-reversible

OPERATION:

BEFORE STARTING the motor for the first time:

1. See that the motor connection as shown by the motor name plate corresponds with the line voltage.
2. Check all connections to the motor with the wiring diagrams.
3. Make sure that the oil plugs are tight and that the oil wells are filled with a good grade of light mineral oil to the top of the oil fillers.
4. Remove all external load if possible and turn the armature by hand to see that it rotates freely.

BEFORE PUTTING MOTOR IN SERVICE it is desirable to operate without load at low speed setting of brush-shifting handle long enough to determine that there is no unusual localized heating.

OIL CIRCUIT BREAKER

Type FK O-37

Final Installing Inspection

After the breaker has been installed and all mechanical and electrical connections have been completed, make the following inspections and tests:

See that all current carrying parts outside of the tank are correctly insulated.

See that all joints, as bolted joints of copper bars, or soldered or clamped joints of wires or cables, are made correctly.

See that the oil tanks are filled with oil up to the oil line mark.

Oil all the bearings of the operating mechanism.

Operate the breaker slowly (when it is dead) a number of times by hand only, noting that the contacts make contact freely and that all parts move freely and without binding. Do not operate by means of the solenoid until careful inspection has shown all parts to be in proper working order during the hand operation.

After the above points have been checked, operate the breaker electrically at normal operating voltage with the tanks filled, noting that the breaker is well balanced, having practically the same speed in opening as in closing.

Operation

When manually operated breakers are installed out of doors, to prevent unauthorized persons from operating the breaker, lock the breaker open or closed as desired

using a padlock through the operating handle.

When solenoid operated breakers are installed out of doors, provide some means to prevent unauthorized persons tampering with the breakers.

Manually Operated Breakers

To Close:

Turn the breaker handle to the left, when facing the vertical shaft as far as it will go.

When closing a hand-operated breaker do it quickly.

To Open:

Turn the handle to the right when facing the vertical shaft.

KEEP THE BODY AND CLOTHING AWAY FROM ANY PART OF THE MECHANISM. Automatic breakers trip free from the handle. The position of the semaphore indicates whether the breaker is open or closed.

Solenoid Operated Breakers

To Close (Electrically):

Close circuit of closing coil.

To Open (Electrically):

Close circuit of opening coil.

To Close (by hand):

Insert the emergency handle into the socket and push upward to the horizontal position.

To Open (by hand):

Pry upward on trip knob.

Care

The safety and successful operation of connected apparatus is dependent upon the proper operation of the oil current breaker, therefore, give the breaker regular, systematic inspection.

The following points are especially called to the attention of the operator:

Before inspecting, repairing or lowering and removing the oil tanks, be sure that the breaker and mechanism are dead.

Inspect the mechanism occasionally and after severe operation.

Keep the breaker and mechanism clean.

Keep the mechanism in accurate adjustment.

See that all bearing surfaces of the breaker mechanism are lubricated.

Examine the contacts frequently.

Do not operate the breaker by solenoid any more than necessary when the oil tanks are removed. The oil in the tank acts as a dash-pot.

Be sure the framework is grounded.

At these inspections operate the breaker by hand before testing with the solenoid to see that it operates smoothly and correctly.

See that all bolts, nuts, washers, cotter pins, etc., are always in place and tight.

Keep the oil tanks clamped tight to their covers.

See that the gaskets are in place before attaching the tanks.

See that all terminal connections are tight.

Occasionally inspect and tighten if necessary the nuts around the bushings. The vibration due to the operation of the breaker may loosen these nuts, allowing the bushings to move and cause poor contact.

If after successive heavy short circuits the oil should show any signs of carbonization or should the dielectric strength be decreased because of dirt or suspended

matter therein, filter and test it before replacing in the oil tanks.

See that contacts are aligned and that contact surfaces bear with firm pressure when the breaker is closed.

Examine the contacts frequently. If the contact surfaces are found to be severely burned as a result of opening heavy short circuits, replace the fingers by new ones and smooth down the blade by filing. If the blade is too badly burned to allow this, substitute a new one. Keep extra fingers and blades on hand for emergencies.

To bring a burned contact into good condition again, file off the copper which was added during the burning. Do not remove any of the original contact surface.

Inspect all the insulated wires to see that the insulation has not been damaged in shipment or during installation.

After all connections have been made, test the wiring for possible grounds or short circuits.

See that the oil is kept at the proper level, the red line mark on the outside of oil tanks and that the full dielectric strength is maintained.

Oil evaporates slightly and additional oil must be added occasionally.

It is recommended that oil be changed twice each year or oftener in heavy service.

To pour oil into the tank, lower the tank.

Once a year remove all oil and sediment from the tanks and other internal parts.

If any of the fingers appear to have been sprung out of proper contact position, readjust them so that the inner surfaces are approximately parallel.

If the breaker is kept in either open or closed position for a long time, it is recommended that arrangements be made to periodically open and close it several times in succession. This will tend to keep all parts in proper operating condition.

Check the horizontal position of the circuit breaker to see that it is level. Its weight may cause it to sag and not operate freely.

Repairs

First be sure that the breaker is cut off from all power and control circuits.

When replacing a bushing, handle it with care so that it does not chip. A paper gasket is used between the flange of the bushing and the frame. Leave the head bolts loose until ready for contact adjustment.

Insert the stud to which is fastened the stationary contact into the bushing and bring the stud into place by means of the nut.

With the movable contact rod inserted from below, screw the nut on the rod which extends through the casting and fasten to the operating mechanism.

THOMSON SINGLE-PHASE WATTHOUR METER, TYPE 1-10

Sealing

Before the meter is sealed make sure that it is perfectly clean and in good operative condition.

Replacement of the cover will be greatly facilitated by placing the sealing lug near the top of the meter. Turn the cover backward and forward through a small angle until the thread drops into place all around; the thread will then enter freely and the cover may be secured in its place by turning in a clockwise direction.

SAFETY AND RESUSCITATION

(From the Annual of L. U. No. 17, Detroit, Mich.)

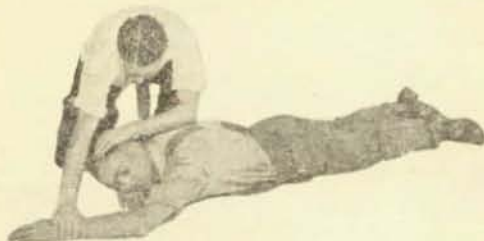
Every lineman is interested in the prevention of accidents and would willingly do anything possible to protect himself and his fellow-workmen. Accidents, however, continue to happen, and in practically every case it is found that someone has been careless or thoughtless. This should arouse the interest of all electrical workers and cause them to think—for it is only by ceaseless effort that accidents will be reduced to a minimum.

The best plan is for the worker to set for himself the task of forming the habit of thinking before he starts any operation. Pause a moment and decide just how the job in hand must be done in order to avoid an accident: see that all available safety appliances are properly placed and that your own position and that of your partner are both correct—and think—and watch your step. A little slip on the part of either may result in injury to either or both—and who is there who wishes to be responsible for an injury to a fellow-workman?

If a workman has worries of any nature which he finds it hard to shake off while on duty, he should not hesitate to take into his confidence his foreman, for the latter might be able to help him with the help of the executives of the company for which both work. Worries are bound to distract, and distraction prevents right thinking—and accidents frequently follow.

Since delay is so dangerous and we never know when an accident may happen, every lineman should be familiar with the Shafer prone pressure method of artificial respiration. This very simple but most effective method may be applied in cases of electric shock, drowning or asphyxiation, and its application as shown in the following pictures has saved many lives. Artificial respiration is simply getting fresh air into the unfortunate victim's lungs when he is not able to breathe for himself. Immediate action is absolutely necessary. Much can be accomplished in the first ten minutes, so that immediately the patient is removed from the live wire, artificial respiration should be started and should be continued without interruption. Send some person for a doctor, but in the meantime keep performing artificial respiration.

Spread a heavy blanket on the floor or ground, then lay the patient on the blanket, face down. Place his cheek on the back of one hand, the other arm should be stretched forward. Tobacco, false teeth, or other obstructions, should be removed from patient's mouth and tongue pulled forward; also patient's belt, collar and shirt neckband should be unbuttoned.



The operator then kneels astride of the patient, his knees just above the outside the patient's knees, and places his hands on either side of the patient's back over the two lowest ribs and pressure is applied by the operator throwing the weight of the upper part of his body forward.



The operator then releases pressure suddenly to permit air to enter the patient's lungs.



The complete operation (pressure, quick release, and wait) should take about five seconds' time, which will make twelve to fourteen complete operations per minute.



Every effort should be made to retain the patient's bodily heat. Some one besides the operator should see that coats, blankets, or whatever is available are used to cover up the body, and valuable assistance can be given by rubbing the patient's limbs toward his heart, thereby stimulating blood circulation.

This method should be continued for at least four hours, or until the body begins to stiffen. There have been numerous cases in which the faint spark of life has remained for more than three hours and the patient revived only by persistent effort on the part of the operators. Don't give up. It is very difficult to tell when the spark has gone out completely.

Hartford Completes New \$150,000 Labor Temple

By WILLIAM F. STEINMILLER, L. U. No. 38

On Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28, organized labor of Hartford, Conn., celebrated the opening of their new labor temple at 97-99 Park Street. Several thousand people attended during both days and those in charge felt very gratified with the result of their efforts in obtaining a building which is the finest of its kind in New England. It was successfully completed in spite of the fact that organized labor of Hartford has more opposition from the open shop movement than anywhere else in the country. All of the public utilities, manufacturers' associations and chamber of commerce have combined to make this an open shop city and they display full page advertisements weekly in one of the local newspapers of shops and firms that are operated upon the open shop plan and they also have paid agents who urge the owners of every job to give their work to an open shop contractor, so we feel that we have succeeded in proving that we are still making progress in spite of all opposition.

The labor temple was erected at a cost of \$150,000 and has taken over a year to build. It is strictly fireproof throughout its entire construction. In the basement provisions are made for bowling alleys for the use of the members and on the first floor are two large stores, in front, and in the rear a large day room and library, also a large office where organizations that cannot afford a private office may rent desk space. On the second floor are nine large offices which are rented by different local unions, also a lodge room with a seating capacity of 175 persons. On the third or top floor there are three lodge rooms, one with a seating capacity of 80, one seating 175 and one which will seat 300. Each lodge room has its own ventilating system and anterooms, two committee and regalia rooms, and drinking fountains. Two wash rooms are provided on every floor. In the rear there is land enough to erect an auditorium with a seating capacity of 900 persons. This we are in hopes of erecting in the near future. At present it is being used as a parking place for the members while they are attending meetings.

The Labor Temple Association of Hartford was formed in 1913 and incorporated under the laws of Connecticut and is so protected that it cannot be attached during labor disputes. It is composed of organizations affiliated with the central labor union and the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

The object for which we are incorporated is to maintain a building to be used as a meeting place for the affiliated organizations and to promote the moral, physical and intellectual welfare of our members.

The money to build the temple was raised by the different locals and members purchasing certificates in the association at the rate of ten dollars for each certificate, which entitles the holder to an interest in the property; this was voluntary on the part of the purchasers. We are glad to report that every member of Local Union No. 35 has done his bit to date and each holds at least two certificates. The local press committee states:

"We also can report that our worthy business agent, Brother William F. Steinmiller, was a member of the building committee and that Brother Leonard J. Wylie had the honor of being selected as chairman of arrangements for the dedication and we would also

like to extend the appreciation of the members of Local Union No. 35 to our old friend of the Cigar Makers' Union, Brother James T. Manee, for his untiring efforts during the past 15 years in behalf of the Labor Temple Association."



MODERN OFFICES LIKE THESE ARE GOING UP ALL OVER THE NATION. ERECTED TO HANDLE LABOR'S BUSINESS. THIS IS HARTFORD'S.

Gompers Memorial

Washington, D. C., December 26, 1928.

To Secretaries of State Bodies, City Central Bodies and Directly Affiliated Local Unions:

The convention of the American Federation of Labor which met at New Orleans beginning November 19, 1928, directed that funds for the erection of a memorial to the late Samuel Gompers be collected during the month of January, 1929. This month was selected because the birthday anniversary of our great leader, Mr. Gompers, falls on the 27th of January.

In conformity with this action we are directing this appeal to the membership of organized labor for voluntary contributions to the Gompers Memorial Fund. We hope that the response to this appeal will be generous and that each member of organized labor will make some contribution whether the amount is large or small. Let us all have a part in the erection of a permanent and lasting monument suitable to the memory of our revered chieftain who led the hosts of labor for half a century. We plan to begin the erection of this monument at the earliest possible date and to carry it forward to completion as quickly as possible. Contributions from individuals and friends of the late Samuel Gompers will be gladly accepted.

The Congress of the United States has passed appropriate legislation granting permission to place this monument on government property near the American Federation of Labor building in the City of Washington. This monument will stand as a tribute to the worth and character of the late President Gompers.

This is a most worthy cause. It offers an opportunity to organized labor, its friends and the admirers of President Gompers to give expression to their feelings of admiration and respect for him. No person associated with our great labor

movement occupies as large a place in the hearts and minds of all classes of people as does the memory of Samuel Gompers. He was a great leader, humanitarian, patriot and scholar. In erecting a beautiful memorial in the capital city of our nation we are honoring our lamented officer and leader and, in addition, we are doing honor to our great labor movement.

We most earnestly request all the organized units affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to collect contributions from individual members during the month of January. We plan to raise an amount of money sufficient to erect a monument which will be creditable to the organized labor movement and which will appropriately express the genuine feeling of fraternity and brotherhood represented by the American Federation of Labor.

We appeal in the name of this most worthy undertaking. Give promptly and give to the extent of your ability. Give to this noble cause. Send all money contributed to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

By Direction of the Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council.

WM. GREEN,

President,

American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary,

American Federation of Labor.

Magnets in Dolls

German toy makers have discovered magnetism. In the shops of German cities there appeared recently a pair of flat pasteboard dolls named "Hänsel" and "Gretel," each provided with several outfits of clothes. Built into the dolls are small permanent magnets. Sewed into the margins of the coats and dresses are thin strips of iron. Whenever these clothes are put on the dolls they are held fast by magnetic force; no pins, buttons or other fasteners being necessary. Long-suffering human beings striving with difficult collar buttons will probably sigh for similar devices on themselves. Another group of the new magnetic toys consists of a family of athletes, like those who build human pyramids and go through other antics in circuses. Inside these dolls are small but powerful magnets made of the new metals which retain their magnetism for years. When these dolls, containing invisible magnetic muscles, are placed on top of one another, just as the real athletes place themselves in their groups, the magnetic forces hold the dolls in position as though they were glued together. With a little ingenuity the fortunate youngster who owns a set of these toys can construct a whole series of human pyramids and "strong-man" acts for himself.

Study the Family Insurance Plan originated by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association described in this number.

Handsome New Temple Gives Detroit Distinction

By WILLIAM P. FROST, L. U. No. 17, Detroit

WHILE Santa Claus was driving around our city Christmas Eve, 1927, bouncing from house top to house top and squeezing his pudgy self down narrow chimneys, which struck many a small boy as a bit incredulous, 700 members of L. U. No. 17 were holding their monthly meetings in quarters almost as cramped as Santa must have found himself in many of the chimneys.

And when the church bells tolled out the old year and tolled in the new, and whistles blew and guns were shot off: and "1928" was being written on plate glass windows in the business district, these 700 members were still meeting in a room so small that the situation gave credence to the story of Santa which that small boy doubted.

Then something happened, and it happened with suddenness and positiveness. The suddenness applies to decision reached in the January meeting of No. 17 that Detroit Electrical Workers in that union should have a home of their own—a home, a meeting place all their own. That was in January, last year.

The positiveness applies to the suiting the action to that decision in the very next meeting of the union, in February, as a result of which action there was incorporated "The Electrical Workers' Temple Association," and as a result of this incorporation it was reported at the March meeting that a site for the new home had been purchased, and the ground had been broken.

That is the story of a rather snappy three months, without a short circuit or a loose connection anywhere. It might be aptly called electrified service almost of push button efficiency. The Electrical Workers' Temple Association, the high voltage organization that let but a short month intervene between anticipation and realization for the members, was composed of the officers as follows: Edward J. Lyon, president; E. F. Helfrich, vice president; LeRoy Glover, secretary; W. P. Frost, treasurer; H. P. Robinson, Emil Niemi, C. E. Hall, trustees.

Their quest for a suitable site, at an advantageous figure, was most thorough, and it was not until several pieces of real estate in different locations had been considered from all angles, that their choice was made, with the result that the handsome temple of brick stands on the spot selected on Trumbull Avenue, at a cost in the neighborhood of \$32,000. This cost is just another demonstration of how well and how efficiently the "Temple Association" acquitted itself in its responsibility.

Proud of New Quarters

Electrical workers of Detroit Local Union No. 17 now find themselves in quarters of which they may justly feel proud. The meeting hall is in every way adequate for an assemblage of the large membership, with all modern equipment as to acoustic properties, sanitation, light and comfort. This room will suffice for all social occasions

such as banquets, dancing and card parties and the members will be able to bring their wives and families or their sweethearts to these occasions with pride in everything around them.

There are commodious and completely equipped offices for the heads of the union, with a complete gymnasium where members may keep themselves in physical trim, and a kitchen to look after the wants of the inner man.

This new home certainly is the due of L. U. No. 17 as befitting the place of rare distinction that it holds as an affiliated

further distinction for it was deemed proper by one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world composed of utility maintenance men, which is the enviable place held in those statistics by L. U. No. 17.

While No. 17 has been meeting twice each month, the members will be brought together much oftener—in fact, almost continually—in the new temple, from the incentive which there will be to make everything inviting to a more frequent getting together with a consequent closer and more helpful communion.

And electrical workers of Detroit Local No. 17 find their surroundings in excellent shape, not only from the standpoint of having provided an ever-welcome threshold and hearthstone for themselves, but safely entrenched for what the future may have in store by reason of their excellent insurance feature, acknowledged to be one of the best of all fraternal or labor organizations in existence provided at 90 cents a month plus dues.

On entering their new home on June 1, 1928, the members of L. U. No. 17 carried a burden in the nature of a \$14,000 mortgage. This did not by any means discourage the members, but immediate action was started, and after several meetings it was decided that each member assess themselves \$20 to be paid \$5 quarterly, the first becoming due in July, August and September, 1928. As this article is being written, there has been \$5,500 of the \$14,000 paid, and we are hopeful that by the end of March, 1929, the building will be free and clear of all indebtedness.

Just a word for the entertainment committee who have so splendidly acquitted themselves. To equip a building of this size means that considerable furniture

is necessary, and furniture used in the lodge room alone cost \$1,500, club room, \$900, office and other building needs to the extent of a total of \$3,000. To date we owe less than \$500 on this account with not one penny assessment from the members for the above, but this entailed hard work for the entertainment committee in arranging and supervising dances, smokers, feather parties and program advertising schemes. Many thanks to this group of live wires.

In the rear of the Temple stands a five room cottage remodeled and decorated throughout, where light, gas, water and fuel are supplied from the main building, and which houses the caretaker, Patty Cotter, one of our old time hikers, and his family.

In their great and just pride over their accomplishments, as they stand in the portals of a home of their own—which is the first and greatest ambition of every human heart, even to the songbirds of the spring-time air—these electrical workers greet and they once again heartily thank all who have contributed a part toward the success of this pleasurable and helpful hour.

Start a Read-the-Journal-Every-Month-Club. No dues. No officers.



THE NEW TEMPLE AT DETROIT

union with the International Brotherhood, which boasts no more enterprising and no more flourishing body than that which is composed of the electrical workers of Detroit.

On the wall of the present meeting place today hangs not only one charter looking down in inspiration, but two—both its International and National charters.

The National charter, granted to Detroit on March 11, 1892, bears the signature of Henry Miller, as president, and of J. T. Kelly, national secretary. A little research along that line proves Detroit to be one of the oldest national unions in existence—in fact, one of the three unions in the national body retaining its original number, Local No. 1 and Local No. 2, of St. Louis, being the other two. This union was No. 17, in the original national organization and retains that number still.

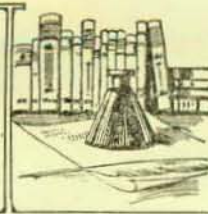
Today Local No. 17 makes the boast that was the real incentive to the movement for the new temple and a home for the Detroit union. The membership came to consider itself deserving, because of its other distinctions of the new distinction of being the only organization of its kind in the world to own a building belonging to itself. This

NOT ON YOUR LIFE!





CORRESPONDENCE



Local Union No. 1 Chooses Queen of Beauty

Editor:

Our annual ball was held among splendor and pomp; a wonderful crowd, joyous, friendly; a fraternal atmosphere; the crowd getting away from the work day, shedding their overalls and donning their tuxedos. My! how some of these wiremen sheiks could put over fast steps on the floor—three times as fast as at a pipe bench. I don't blame them, as it is very nice to be able to have a yearly occasion at which they can do their stuff. It is at such affairs, where we can get better acquainted, where different members' families can talk shop. These are the things that



MISS LAURETTA E. ANGUS
Queen of the Ball

tend to weld the ties of the Brotherhood more solidly, where petty things are forgotten. Beautiful women, handsome men, glad rags! Blonds, brunettes, everything, wonderful floor—oh, boy, wake me up!

Among those present of about 2,500 were some who were connected with supply houses, radio distributors. So you see how close to one another we are.

There were present six members from the city of St. Louis lighting division—Inspectors Angus, Kalus, Williams, Price, Hunn and Hoffmeister. After a brief intermission, there were six pretty and charming girls, who took part in a march to determine which

READ

Santa Monica handles trouble, by L. U. No. 1154.

Five day week in Tulsa, by L. U. No. 584.

Prosperity in union Seattle, by L. U. No. 46.

Battle goes on in Minneapolis, by L. U. No. 292.

Taking stock, by L. U. No. 1141.

Florida never loses its spirit, by L. U. No. 728.

Oakland has a way all its own, by L. U. No. 595.

Kansas City sums up a good year, by L. U. No. 124.

Pawtucket plays the game, by L. U. No. 192.

New York Association hold brilliant annual banquet.

and all the
other scintillating and informative
letters from everywhere.

was going to be queen. Each girl represented some firm, as follows: Sunlight Electric, Triangle Conduit, Mack Electric, City Lighting, Sutter Electric, and the other I missed. They were brought to the stage and the audience by applause selected their choice. The winner was no other than the Mack Electric, represented by Miss Laurretta Angus, of 4722 Newberry Terrace, a charming, vivacious brunette; there was no doubt about her—she sure was a queen. I wonder who the lucky guy will be some day. Miss Angus is the daughter of Brother George (Red) Angus, a member of L. U. No. 1 and a city electrical inspector. No one knew who she or the runners up were until it was all over. She was presented with a beautiful loving cup. And as she held that cup, my, how I wished—well, never mind about that.

The runner up was no other than the charming daughter of Calvin Hunn, another city inspector of the lighting division. Brother Hunn was at one time out on the Pacific Coast in the studios of Hollywood.

Miss Virginia Hunn, of 4010 Botanical Avenue, was presented with a cash prize. She is 18 years of age and a graduate from Roosevelt High School, likes outdoor sports and is a wonderful help around the home. She will attend Washington University real soon. She is found of art work and dancing and graduated from Roosevelt High in art.

There were a number of attendance prizes, and we had the Honorable Andy High, crack-jack second and third baseman of our own Cardinal Redbirds.

Ho, hum! Well, it's about time to sign off, so will say that the Fox Theatre job is getting the blocks. They are taking the scaffolding down and pretty soon it will be open. Didn't receive any response to my last letter, so I guess I'll have to shoot about 50,000 watts power next time. Now signing off until next month. EDWARD EISEFELDER.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

Editor:

On December 1, the New York State Electrical Workers Association held their convention at the Wellington Hotel, Albany, N. Y., and in the evening a banquet was given in honor of the delegates by Local Union No. 696.

Among those present were E. F. Kloter, vice president of the I. O.; A. Bennett, organizer of the I. O.; H. Bennett, B. A. of Local Union No. 502 of Greenwich, Conn.; W. Rowan of Local No. 215 of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; M. Fanning of Local No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Campbell, of Local No. 39, Elmira, N. Y.; J. Dibble, of Local No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.; I. A. Cury, Charles Dempsey, Fred Smith of Local No. 3, New York City; George Willax, Bill Fisher of Buffalo, N. Y.; I. S. Scott of Local No. 392, Troy,



MISS VIRGINIA HUNN
Runner-up

N. Y.; W. Bennis, B. A. of the Carpenters' Union; J. Keefe, B. A. of the Iron Workers' Union; T. McGraw, of the Engineers Union; George Shevlin, president of Central Labor Union; H. O'Connell of Rochester; D. Walsh, secretary of the Builders' Exchange; George Martin of the Contractors' Association; E. Murphy, president of the Electric League; Ted. Sherman of the Crouse Hinds Co., of Syracuse; E. C. Dalrymple, A. Ackerman, of the board of underwriters, and about 80 members of Local No. 696.

The banquet was held at the Roma Paladino Gardens. Brother A. Bennett, organizer of the I. O., acted as toast master. The speakers of the evening were E. F. Kloter, H. Bennett, E. Murphy, D. Walsh, E. C. Dalrymple, W. Bennis.

Local No. 696 would like to hear some

comments from the delegates at the banquet.

On December 10, Local No. 696 held their annual dance at Vincentian Institute. The hall was well decorated with about 1,000 electric lights of all colors. The dance went over big; there were about 900 people in the hall and every one had a good time. The committees in charge of the dance are as follows:

F. W. Cummings, General Chairman.
Ticket Committee: M. Cox, Chairman;
W. Dolan, F. MacMartin.

Program Committee: W. Fagan, Chairman;
M. J. Horan, Jr., C. T. Van Wie.

Entertainment Committee: R. Hartigan,
Chairman; W. Hallenback, J. Clifford.

Decorating Committee: F. LeFevre, Chairman;
H. Funck, E. Guire.

Publicity Committee: J. Tiernan, Chairman;
J. Willigan, F. Haberland.

Floor Committee: A. Oliver, Chief; E. Kendrick, W. Hallenback, Aides.

Brother Harry Wingard is back to work again. His eyes are in good shape now. Say, Harry, don't forget to wear your goggles when you are cutting in a cement block.

Brother Vase is taking swimming lessons. Last week on the A. P. W. job, Brother Vann came in contact with a 440 volt line. Ask him what happened.

Best wishes for the New Year.

R. F. TELLIER.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION

Editor:

The article written by Brother J. B. Westenhaver of Local No. 147 of Wheeling, W. Va., has so impressed me since I read it in the July, 1928, WORKER and ever since, I have read it over to try to analyze what was the power that caused Brother Westenhaver to make this confession as a backslider and to so seemingly embarrass himself, and to suggest and prove the value in dollars and cents that it pays to belong to the union.

I have before me a newspaper clipping I cut from some newspaper some time past, and in looking over some of my clippings I was surprised to find that it refers to Wheeling. So I concluded that I have found the reason we believe in the industrial union and would consider Brother Westenhaver's confession and suggestions would be complete with the addition of the following under the heading, "Capital, Labor and Jesus Christ:"

First, be it hereby resolved that we, the duly elected delegates representing all of the organized crafts of Wheeling District, do hereby unanimously declare to be our belief that the teachings of Christ constitute a platform upon which all men can agree.

Secondly, That we believe they can be applied to modern industrial problems.

Thirdly, That we will co-operate with those who will join us in an earnest endeavor to apply His teachings in the Wheeling District.

Fourthly, As further evidence of our sincerity we have duly appointed a committee of three to confer and decide what method shall be pursued.

They were busy, practical, everyday men, who adopted unanimously the above resolution. They represented the workers in Wheeling, West Virginia, and vicinity.

Never before has a body of workers adopted the teachings of Jesus Christ as their platform. Never before has any large body of either employers or employees declared that on this platform capital and labor may meet.

People the country over have taken the news of the action of the Labor Assembly in Wheeling much as the elders reacted to the words of Jesus. Capital and labor adopt the teachings of Christ as their platform. Some have laughed and turned their backs. Some have pretended to believe, some have argued that they never have and never will, others have been cynical, sarcastic in their comments. Others are pondering the whole matter, and to them is coming a vision of what this old world might be if men thought of each other as brothers.

The spirit expressed in the Wheeling resolutions is gaining ground.

W. F. BARBER,
Honorary Secretary.

L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Just another little note to report for L. U. No. 12. At present Pueblo is going along as per usual with only a few items of interest to broadcast. First, Brother W. L. Nelson, our recording secretary, is visiting on the Pacific Coast, so if he shows up in your local treat him right.

We have had our share of the "du" epidemic. Brothers J. F. Campbell, M. G. Macy and yours truly are all off the job at present.

Brother Campbell, our city inspector, the only one we have had since we got our city ordinance in 1910, says that he will be pensioned by the city on January 1, and Brother George Macy, having passed the civil service examination several years ago, will be the next in line for the job.

Local No. 12 would like to hear from sister locals on the subject of "How to increase attendance at meetings." Our meetings this month include nominations for officers and we are going to have doughnuts, cider and cigars to draw attendance.

Later: We have held our election and the results were as follows: Brother F. H. Ryan, elected president; Brother F. C. McCartney, who has acted as recording secretary since Brother Nelson headed for California, was elected recording secretary; Brother Carlson was unanimously re-elected to the office of financial secretary, as was your humble servant re-elected to the office of treasurer, while Brother McCartney won the office of

press secretary, so all old timers can expect some interesting letters. Brother McCartney has been in the I. B. E. W. for some 40 years, which is twice as long as I have been in it, so he knows its entire history. As I have said before in different words: "Read the JOURNAL."

Signing off with the season's greetings.

W. M. FRENCH.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

It has been some time since Local No. 28 has submitted any news to our JOURNAL. We feel at this time it is appropriate to wish all of our Brothers, A Happy and Prosperous New Year, and also to thank the various locals and their officers for the favors they have done for our members during the past year. We sincerely trust that the time may not be far distant when we will be in a position to reciprocate.

We now have something to announce to our Brotherhood that we believe will be of interest to all. We are proud to tell of the great uplift work being done by our local, in the form of an Electrical Workers' School. This school originally fostered by our business agent, Brother E. D. Bieretz, is now carried on by an educational committee of our local, consisting of the following members:

Frank Meeder, chairman; R. C. Beck, P. Brice, A. J. Gettman, H. Herrman.

This committee in conjunction with the Baltimore Labor College now have the school in fine shape and are doing real good work. The Baltimore Labor College is an organization for the education of trade unionists. We are fortunate in having this body in our midst. Each week they furnish us a speaker, who gives us very interesting and educational talks between class sessions.

When our classes first formed it was necessary to have compulsory attendance. Now our classes are made up as follows: Each Thursday from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.: apprentices and first year helpers; Elementary Electricity, by Brother A. J. Gettman; 8 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., speaker by Baltimore Labor College; educational sub-



YOUNG ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF BALTIMORE FARE FORTH FEARLESSLY IN A STUDY OF CRAFT TECHNIQUE AND CRAFT ECONOMICS

jects of interest to union men. 8.30 p. m. to 10 p. m., advanced electrical subjects by Brother P. Brice, and this boy knows his currents. This class is for journeymen and while it is well attended by them, all available space is occupied by our future journeymen, who show keen interest in this work. The school in general is doing a world of good, and say boys; I never heard so many good questions asked on the jobs, as now. Incidentally we are asking for publication herewith of a photograph of one of our recent class sessions. We know that some of the other locals have schools, too, and we trust they will all do well. There is not a great deal more to say about 28 at this time, except that we still have men out of work. So feeling that we have used up our allotted space this month, we say good-bye, expecting to tell you more real soon.

HARRY COHEN.

L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Co-operation and Salesmanship Bring Santa Claus to all Members of Local No. 46

Editor:

The officers and members of Local No. 46 have done the co-operation with the salesmanship of Representative Brother Thomas E. Lee.

We are pleased to report further on our campaign of organization for the past 10 months, closing the year 1928.

Our members have received in wages from sources which we never had a chance at before, \$22,395.91, which is a close approximate to three times more than the cost to the local. And, in addition to this, through Brother Lee's efforts, we enjoy a \$1.00 per day increase to take effect January 1, 1929, which will make our wage scale \$11.00 per day for journeymen, and \$12.00 for foremen. This, with the institution of one of the best apprenticeship regulations that any local has. Also am proud to say that we have for the first time an understanding with the Stone and Webster Company to employ exclusively I. B. E. W. men through Local No. 46 on their \$25,000,000 steam plant under construction at Renton, Wash., which is in the jurisdiction of Local No. 46.

The first unit, now under construction, will cost \$5,000,000. While the above accomplishments are only about 50 per cent of what Brother Lee and our officers have mapped out for the program of 1929, it was gratifying to know the confidence the members showed at their last meeting, by re-electing for 1929 all of their old officers. Also the caution that was taken in selecting their delegates to the coming International convention, who are Brothers T. E. Lee, W. F. Patterson, Bert Hemen, and W. H. Woolley.

It would probably be appropriate for some other locals that we know of to take a tip and sit down at the round table and reason out their differences with our International Officers and co-operate with more "operate" and less "co," thereby becoming a progressive local, instead of laboring under false impressions.

Let's go, Brothers, all together; let's convince the public that the words electrical workers indicate intellect and intelligence.

And now, boys, I am going to say good-bye to all of you. I have thoroughly enjoyed the past two years that I have been with you and may in the future join you again. Brother James Bowe will give you the news from Local No. 46 for the coming year and I know that he will carry on for L. U. No. 46, for we are now on the way to bigger and better times in the local.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.
"Thirty,"

W. C. LINDELL.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

The members of this local union wish yourself and staff a very Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year, and congratulate you on your achievement in making the JOURNAL an "up to the minute" magazine. I find that it is much admired by craftsmen of all the trades.

The local union extends the same greeting to its friends, everywhere, and particularly to former members of Local Union No. 76, wherever they may be throughout the world—"may their shadows never grow less."

The article by Brother Bartholomew on the Los Angeles fire alarm system in the October number, was of much interest and very timely, as Tacoma is to have a new fire alarm system.

Louis Degen, named in the aforementioned article, was in Tacoma for some time and for the benefit of the Brothers who may come in contact with him at some future time, I will state that he seemed a most competent, honest gentleman—willing to extend a helping hand at all times.

R. ROY SMITH.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

After not having had a letter in the last two issues of the JOURNAL, I find it is a little hard to get started to writing again, but here goes for a try at giving the news from Local Union No. 84.

First, here's hoping every member of the Brotherhood enjoyed a most Merry Christmas and that the New Year will be the greatest in history for our organization in every way.

We have had a number of traveling Brothers visit us lately. A few have deposited their cards to cast their lot with us. We are always glad to have these Brothers with us. Brother Lee Carver was a recent visitor.

Conditions are about the same in Atlanta now as early in the fall. We have a few big jobs going on that are fair, and are hoping to get several more signed up soon.

We have not as yet signed an agreement with the Georgia Power Company, but, from all indications, everything is more favorable toward reaching an agreement now than last year. Our committee have been elected and we hope to get started on a new agreement soon.

Several of our out-of-town Brothers have attended the meetings lately. It isn't often these boys get a chance to be with us. Brother "Crip" Mauldin and some of the boys from Cartersville were with us recently.

From all reports the big rayon mill being built at Rome, Ga., is a "rats" paradise. It is reported that the wiring is being done by 50 and 60 cent men. The Walker Electric Company has the contract, so what more could we expect?

We have had a lot of "flu" among our members and their families, but think most everyone is about over it now. Brother Hicks, at Newnan, is still on the sick list. Brother W. J. Melton was in an accident last week but is able to be on the job again.

Brother J. D. Raley resigned as assistant business representative and left here headed west. Write to us, "Johnny," and give us your address.

It seems our quartet made a hit at the A. F. of L. convention in New Orleans, getting front page write-ups with their pictures in the New Orleans Times-Picayune. We had several Brothers at the convention, including Brothers Elder, Winters and Adair. Brother Elder was sent as a delegate from the Atlanta Building Trades Council.

On a recent Wednesday night the Elec-

trical Workers' Credit Union held its second annual meeting. Officers were elected and the affairs of the credit union discussed by the subscribers, also small revisions of the by-laws and rules were made. This organization is functioning nicely. At present there is no worry about loaning money for it isn't hard to find someone wanting to borrow. There has been several hundred dollars worth of stock sold and from all indications our credit union will mean more to our membership than most anything we could do.

Our Ladies' Auxiliary is still on the job, and a busy bunch they are. Their annual election of officers was held recently and they announce their officers for the coming year as follows: Mrs. Frank Winters, president; Mrs. T. Adair, vice president; Mrs. Allen Fant, secretary; Mrs. W. L. Marbut, treasurer, and Mrs. Elliot, chaplain.

I am enclosing a picture of Mrs. Frank Winters and Mrs. Washburn, taken with Christmas baskets contributed by the members of the Auxiliary to poor and needy families of Atlanta. Each basket contained different kinds of groceries, canned goods, etc., also fruits and a big fat hen—about a week's supply for an average family.

Editor's note: This picture is published in Woman's Work this month—page 16.

These ladies, no doubt, brought cheer and happiness to many homes by their contributions, which probably would not have been happy otherwise. Also, by their gifts of clothing, they did much to relieve human suffering.

It is gratifying to know our ladies are interested in such worthy work. May they keep up the good work.

At our last meeting we elected our officers for the coming year. They are as follows: President, Brother J. J. Brooks; vice president, Frank Winters; recording secretary, J. L. Carver; first inspector, A. Speigle; second inspector, J. B. Henry; treasurer, J. A. Wade; financial secretary, T. L. Elder; foreman, W. I. Melton; trustee, R. B. Fox; funeral fund trustees—Frank Winters, J. B. Henry, W. R. Crandall; executive board—J. A. Wade, R. B. Fox, A. Speigle, W. J. Foster and W. L. Marbut; press secretary, W. L. Marbut.

Our new officers are well qualified for their respective offices and we're confidently looking forward to some good work from them.

In order to make their efforts effective, they will need the support of every member of this local and as members it is our duty to support them. We can do this best by living up to our obligations and by attending every meeting.

Practically all of our officers were elected by large majorities over their opponents, which proves their being the choice of the members. So it is up to every one of us to put our shoulder to the wheel and push for progress for the gain of all of us.

Another thing every member should do is read his WORKER. We have a great publication and I am sure our membership appreciates it. There are certainly some wide awake discussions in every issue, worthy of any union man's time to read.

I will ring off for this time and will try to give more news next month.

W. L. MARBUT.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Your requirements are that this letter should be in your office by the first of each and every month, so I reckon, as we say in this sunny state, I'll have to get busy.

The Brothers haven't done anything worth writing about since our last report, but still it is my duty to keep some news

of Local Union No. 108 in the WORKER each month. Thus, at least we are enabled to give our non-attending Brothers, of which we have quite a few, an idea of what is going on within our local.

We have discussed ways and means of building up the membership of our local, but as yet no one has brought forth the right plan. There is one thing that would bring us a number of new members at present, and that is to lower our initiation fee for about 15 days. This solution of our present problem has not been brought up on the floor at any of our recent meetings. No one seems to have the heart to put this plan before the meeting, for though on former occasions it has been tried and proven very fruitful the members so acquired were not good stickers.

Many secured in this manner drift out later quite as easily as they came into our fold. But we have nothing else to offer at present so it may have to be a cut in the initiation fee.

The long talked of 1928 code book has at last arrived in our fair city and it is equally as hard to obtain one of them as it is to get a job. All of the Brothers, who have gone to the city inspector's office after one, have been told that only a few had been received and that they were for the contractors. However, by putting up sufficient argument that the men were the ones that really needed them, most of our Brothers have been able to come away with their prize. And prize it is, in this part of the country. Though I don't know whether they are as scarce elsewhere or not. Everybody seems to think there is as big a change in the new code as there was in the new model Ford. So we are going to study the code article for article at our meetings until no Brother with a perfect attendance record will have any excuse for not knowing each and every part of the code.

Winter is usually our best season for work, but this is an off year. The jobs that are under construction at present are on their way to a finish. Brother McGahy and Brother Dean are bringing their job on the new theater to completion.

The fixtures are being hung in the Bostain Hotel. The only remaining job of any size is the cold storage terminal and that should be completed some time next month. Outside of the above mentioned work, dwellings are the only jobs left and they are few and far between.

We of Local Union No. 108 wish all of you a very Merry Christmas with a bright and prosperous New Year for each and every Brother.

R. J. HAMILTON.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Again the period of thankfulness, Christmas cheer and the New Year's happiness and well wishes and with it Local Union No. 124 sincerely hopes that "God will bless the master of your house, likewise the mistress, too, and all the little children that around the table strew."

Now, since there exists in the WORKER an extensive interest in the welfare and conditions of our fellow workers and locals, it may be well to take invoice of the 12 months past and note the improvement of the conditions in this vicinity. A sad year, lacking any prosperity, someone said? Well, the major part, yes, with the excessive lack of work, the immense amount of unemployment, the extensive non-union field, and all the ills accompanying a condition of this sort. Is it any wonder that the International Representative came to chastize the press

On every job—

There's a laugh or two!

Oggie, of Local No. 1099, Oil City, contributes another of his historical lyrics. Say, Oggie, there are a lot of interesting episodes between Adam and Columbus; why not brush the dust off a few more of them? Thanks for the greeting; we wish the best kind of a New Year to you and the rest of the Jobbers.

Christopher's Line

Columbus was an artful rogue—
Ah me, the tales he told
Of Cathay's shore and China Sea,
And perfumes, silk and gold.

The queen, dear lady, hadn't thought
Of silks, perfumes and such,
Until Columbus came along
And filled her full of guff.

Then Isabella wanted gems,
Perfumes and silk for socks;
So Chris could get his vessels three,
The queen, she hocked her rocks.

Now, Chris was like a lot of guys,
On theory they're quite strongly;
But when they go to make it work
They mostly figure wrongly.

He went a-sailing o'er the sea,
To prove the earth was rounded,
And when he hit this land of ours—
Poor Chris was real dumbfounded.

He had a struggle to get here,
Then knelt and blessed our rocks;
But I will bet, he had a thought
Of Isabella's socks.

From then till now we labor on,
It's sad, 'tis true, but tough;
We sure do have a lot of grief,
'Cause Chris was full of guff.

OGGIE,
L. U. No. 1099, Oil City, Pa.

"Gosh," says a Brother, "I got the wife one of these automatic electric toasters for Christmas, and now for dinner we have buttered toast, poached eggs on toast, dry toast, and toasted cheese sandwiches."

Carpenters Please Notice!

"But doctor, how can I drive a nail without hitting my fingers?" asked the confiding young bride after the bandage was adjusted. "Hold the hammer in both hands," he advised.

I heard this one over the radio and it may not be too old yet:

A man went into a restaurant, where there was a number of bird cages hanging in the room and ordered fish.

The waitress said, "This isn't Friday and we don't have fish."

"Well," he said, "I smell fish."

"Oh," replied the waitress, "That must be the perch in the bird cages you smell."

OGGIE.

Of Relative Importance

The scene was a street corner political harangue.

"And what about our foreign relations?" one asked.

"Humph," was the rejoinder, "you ought to see some of the domestic relations who come to our house."

Brother E. N. Demers of Local No. 83 sends this poem in to cheer up the Florida Brothers and a lot of other people who aren't in California but wish they were:

California As Is

Oh come to the land of western sun,
Where every business is overdone,
Where the stores charge freight on the goods
made here,

Ask them the reason they think it queer.
They serve you climate with all your meals,
It's so blame hot your back just peels.
The "Ananias Club" includes the state
From San Diego to the Golden Gate.

The movie stars marry twice a year,
Would marry again if the way were clear.
The grapefruit here is something fine,
Cross between lemon and pumpkin rind.
Where cows eat barley instead of hay,
And the cream gets lost in the milky way.

They sell you lots that are made by hand,
And make you believe it is really land.
The view of the ocean is very nice,
That is included in the price.

They weigh the sack and then the fruit,
Then weigh them again and their figures
to boot.

They claim it is wet if it rains once a year,
You get so dry you can't shed a tear.

The chickens have mites and the dog has
fleas,

The desert wind blows and the oranges
freeze.

We shovel sand, you shovel snow,
Just about a standoff far as I know.

So tune up your flivver and start for the
west,

Where jobs are scarce, and pay is less.
Bring all your cash and plenty of clothes,

When you get any more the Lord only
knows.

I am telling this story which I know is true,
As seen by me through eyes of blue.

If the boos'er club ever gets this back
They will change my eyes from blue to
black.

They asked me to write the truth to a friend,
Now I have done so, and this is the end.

E. N. DEMERS,
L. U. No. 83.

A large building was under construction in a neighboring city. Extra help was needed. A feeble-minded man was hired, he could at least push a wheelbarrow. Some forty men were lined up to carry bricks to the masons. The foreman noticed as the feeble-minded man passed that his wheelbarrow was turned upside down.

"Why don't you turn your wheelbarrow right side up?" he asked.

"Oh, every time I do they always fill it with bricks," was the answer.

But cheer up, Brothers, other people have their troubles, too. Here's our unfortunate waiter in a stew again.

"Waiter! Call the manager!" said the patron. "I can't eat this stuff."

"It's no use, sir," said the waiter, sadly, "he can't eat it either."

Native—Are you the man who cut my hair last time?

Barber—No, sir, I've only been here a little over a year.—Journeyman Barber.

secretaries in regard to their somewhat unfriendly communications?

But, fortunately, L. U. No. 124 has been blessed with a complete set of officers that would turn their clouds about, wear them inside out, and show the silver lining; an official corps whose honest endeavor and integrity have been the cause of maintaining the morale of the organization far above par. And, now, through their untiring efforts, exact judgment, the local is in a position to report in a true holiday spirit.

All members are at work, the travelling Brothers all coralled at home again, a large membership from out of town locals at work and, above all, all the south side non-union work has been materially reduced; our greatest competitor has been forced to quit business, and that work gradually entering into the union field. Thanks to our officers in their organizing program and to the members who so willingly gave their services to further this end. And so here's hoping that this vicinity never gets into a mess again as it has during the past.

About the time of the distribution of this month's JOURNAL our peak of employment will have passed its height and most of the visiting Brothers will have returned to their respective cities, with a feeling that L. U. No. 124's hopes is of the best, for the officers and members have used every endeavor to make their reception most cordial.

The efforts of our officers and all the members has been to gain a spirit of friendship between all, through such valves as the educational board and the well-attended school, the very successful picnic and the organizing of the band and glee club that will follow or lead Mont Silvey's parade next Labor Day.

Friendship is the thing; cliques may be pleasant among themselves but there are bound to be many left out whom those in the clique would be pleased to befriend and to be befriended on the other hand by someone outside. We have our "Whispering Eds," "Talking Wicks," "Sleepy Browns," "Fats," "Slims," etc., but who is not proud of a nickname when said in a friendly spirit? It's not exactly what a fellow says, but the nasty way he says it.

And so you see that this local is in a position to enjoy merry and happy holidays with the expectancies of gaining some time in the coming year the welcome five-day week. It should not be hard since the entire vicinity sees the advisability and necessity of the new condition. Not only those interested in the union labor movement throughout the country, but such men as Otto H. Kahn, who in an address in the south stated and pointed out that the development of culture in this country depended largely upon the adoption of the five-day week. Also, the thing to strive for is to keep keen our zest, broaden our interests, warm our sympathies, respond to the sentiments for humankind. John F. Sinclair says: "I am for cutting down from the number of days which labor works to five days. But no wage cut." Mr. Dahlberg, interested in plantations, refineries, airplanes, etc., Henry Ford, and numerous professors of political economy are in favor of labor having more leisure time. So why not we? And so, here's wishing you a Happy New Year from Local Union No. 124 and, if you play the game of chess, see Big John Murphy.

And now, since this local has seen fit to elect your press secretary to the office of president without any opposition, I am taking the liberty of introducing one who is far more able and capable in the art of letters than myself, Brother D. A. Murphy, our press secretary, for the next 12 months and longer. Let us hope that he never misses an issue.

EMIL W. FINGER.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Well, seems as though this job as press secretary was forced on me for the reason I tried to push it onto our Brother Jiggs Davis. Well, Jiggs, you sure put one over on me, and I will try again to see if I can find something to write about.

First, do not know how many men are now employed or unemployed at this writing, but I hope to find out. As we did not elect a business agent due to the lack of finances, and the debt we are up against, I hope each member will keep a clean paid-up card, and if you don't, then don't forget the said party will be taken from his work until he does pay up, as that is why we elect an executive board for such things, and any difficulty you may have regardless of its nature. If you find you wish to confer with the executive board call 9531-J, and I will get them together. Do not let things slip and get yourself in a mess.

I really believe we will have a prosperous New Year as the dial points that way. But do not forget we will be ready to write up a new agreement and wage scale and likely as not it will be \$1.37½ per hour. All those who are interested had better begin to shout for it in the hall and not on the streets, and say I believe we can get some place. Just think the best craft working for carpenters' wages and the only craft in the Valley at that.

Well, fellows, I have spent most all winter so far on Mr. C. F. Goeringer's new residence at Orange and do not see much of home. Believe me, it is some plantation. Ask Fisher! Now come up to the hall and tell us where you hang up coats, even if it is at home.

When you get this letter it will be near ground hog day so take a chance and come out of the hole. I guess Brother Mosley will also be glad to see warm weather on the job he is on.

As I write this I am thinking of the several years I spent in Miami, Fla. Boy, it was a great place in the cold months.

Maybe some day I will winter there at the Fleetwood Hotel on the beach. That is if they have a good garbage can.

Our good, smiling faced Brother Dress was shocked and fell 20 feet from a pole and received burned hands and both broken legs, but he still smiles. How can he do it? Hope you are soon out, Marty!

Our election is over and the new officers for 1929 are as follows: president, J. Parks; vice president, Pat Devers; recording secretary, A. P. Fisher; financial secretary, B. S. MacMillan; treasurer, George Gephardt; first inspector, Bill Martin; foreman, D. Howard Davis; executive board, J. Mosley, A. P. Fisher, Charles Ransom, George Gephardt; trustees, Thomas Donohue, Roy Shaffer; press secretary, J. Parks. That's all, so I will work for better meetings after February 1. Meeting nights, second and fourth Tuesday each month.

J. PARKS.

L. U. NO. 192, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

This month past saw the observance of Armistice Day carried out by the closing of mills, and factories and a holiday for the building trades, but turned to a source of profit by our local chamber of commerce and business men's association. The parade was held in the afternoon and all plants of business remained open. This one-sided patriotism is to be deplored. The appearance of the Legion Bugle Corps, in white duck trousers with navy sweaters and trench caps, was greatly enhanced by the

presence of Brothers Renshaw, Gorman, Besordi, Pierce and Leonard.

Radio audiences during the recent campaign for presidency heard much about prosperity and equality of opportunity. The application of these campaign phases is already being felt in this section. One group of textile manufacturers reduced wages five per cent and opportunities being equal, were promptly followed by several more corporations posting notices to the same effect. There is much discussion as to advisability of a strike among the textile workers. They have been generously supported by the I. B. E. W. here in Rhode Island in the past and no doubt will be in the future.

International Vice President Fennel was with us a few days ago and has submitted a new working agreement for our consideration. If approved by both Locals No. 99 and 192 this agreement will ameliorate the unsatisfactory conditions now existing. The members of the aforesaid locals have recently been involved in many more or less friendly arguments anent the constitution. Condensed, our constitution, by-laws and working rules may be interpreted as "Justice for those who labor and those who hire." We weary at times of efforts of some of the Brothers to make up in noise what their arguments lack in logic.

Happy New Year.

T. H. FITZSIMMONS.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

"Whoopie." Election night and a regular old timer, sticker candidates, red lights 'n everything. It's a healthy sign when there is rivalry and competition for office. These anaemic cut and dried affairs—you know, let the other fellow do it—are signs of decay.

When you have 90 per cent of your membership out, proves that the "interest factor" is there. Even the boys on the out of town "catch as catch can jobs," showed up for the "rookus."

Among the "galaxy of stars" present were: Brothers Eger, Harvey and Evans dolled out in bowler hats, silk scarfs, "Montagnac" coats and spats. If we had only had an orchestra present to strike up "On the Bully Boulevard," I think the boys would have broken into a song and dance.

It seems as though Brother Eger is not quite satisfied with his "ensemble" as he was heard inquiring of Brother Cameron, as to the whereabouts of the silver headed cane he toted along the boardwalk back in the days before he graduated into furnishing the motive power for a "go-cart."

Our own Brother "Bachie" also sports a derby (not brown) and along with the Mrs. can be seen doing the promenade along the Strand. If you were not in the know, you would think they were beach front hotel guests instead of natives!

Rumor has it that Brother "Bachie" has fallen into a legacy—I d'no.

Some of the Brothers working in the jurisdiction of Local No. 314 drifted back home for "lection night" and report that Brother "Deacon" Toal is the presiding officer and conducts the meetings with a dignity that would do credit to a Supreme Court judge.

This year was an electrical Christmas for Atlantic City. The hotels, merchants and citizens were a unit in their efforts, giving the resort an atmosphere of cheerful Yuletide Greeting. The electrical industry united in installing a mammoth tree on the Parkway at the Boulevard entrance to the city. The tree and current consumed were donated by the Atlantic City Electric Com-

pany; the tree, by the way, was unique in that it was built up from one of the largest sticks from the pole yard topped off with a large cedar, then built up with other cedars until the finished article stood out. The erection and making of the tree were performed by members of Local No. 210, the "gaffer" of the gang of "stump jumpers," remarking when it was finally finished to their satisfaction, "There's your tree, now let's see you 'narrowbacks' do your stuff!" And it was "A Tree." This is not supposed to be sacrilegious, but it seems to me that some one, some time said, "That only God could make a tree!"

The streamers and lamps were donated by the contractors—the installing and connecting by Local No. 211.

While we may have our little differences of opinion, that it does not carry over, was proven by the turn-out to trim the tree. To mention all of those present, would sound like roll call of Local No. 211, but how could it be different when those two old timers, Brothers "Pop" Martin, Sr., and "Hy" Potter were right out in front, and do you know at times those two "flaming youths," appeared to be acting frisky.

If co-operation is the prime element to make for success, then Local No. 211 has—"IT."

As a "pup," being raised in Local No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa., and a former active member of the Amen Corner back in the days along with Brothers Bill Hagarty, Jos. Carlin, Joe Gill, Tommy Gardiner and Jake Busch, some of whom have passed on to "The Valley," a request from their scribe in the December JOURNAL for our angle on the apprentice problem, just has to have attention. We hope that our criticisms or suggestions will be taken in the spirit they are given. First of all it seems like a lack of organization—why give so much attention to apprentices, get all the journeymen lined up, then your apprentice problem will solve itself. The contractors, if it were properly presented, would assist as there must be cut-throat competition in the bidding on jobs in a town with the apprentice system "goin' hay-wire."

The following items are from Local No. 211, Working Rules and you will note that the apprentices have been provided for. We have a trade school here and up to date have found it a distinct advantage, as the boys get started off with a good understanding of the fundamentals and the classes are limited so that there will not be an overproduction.

Section 2: Wages of first-class apprentices, who have served two years or more at the business, shall not be less than 75 cents per hour; wages of second-class apprentices who have served less than two years at the trade, shall be optional with the employer.

This section concludes with the following sentences:

"When no foreman is designated, each journeyman shall be responsible for his own individual work and that of his helper." That is Local No. 211's guarantee of the quality of its members.

Section No. 3: Only one second-class apprentice shall be employed in each shop. Only one first-class apprentice shall be employed to each four journeymen or a fraction thereof.

No apprentice shall be allowed to work on a job unless quota or major portion of journeymen are on the job.

All second-class apprentices must be registered with the local union and a fee of \$5 to be paid by the contractor.

The contractors agree when apprentices are to be placed in shops, that preference be given to Vocational School graduates.

All apprentices are required as a part of their training to attend regularly the evening trade school sessions.

All apprentices shall be required to have at least pocket tools to work with, and third and fourth year apprentices shall be required to have a reasonable amount of tools. An apprentice may do any work assigned to him by the employer, providing the job ratio is maintained. Fourth year helpers and all others applying for entrance into the union as journeymen, shall pass an examination before a joint examining board. I might add here that apprentices that have received a diploma for the successful completion of their evening school work, receive a credit of 10 points on the above examination.

Section No. 13: No contractor will be allowed to employ an apprentice unless he has at least one journeyman working for him.

The above is a brief summary of the methods in use here. "Philly" is a short ride to the "shore," so why not visit some Thursday evening our executive board—that's an invitation.

G. M. S.

L. U. NO. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Editor:

We have given our readers a rest for awhile, having nothing to tell you about until a short time ago when our city obtained the largest silk mills in the United States, of which we are more than delighted, and which came to Asheville when things looked pretty bad. We did not know what was to become of things for work was surely on the go. The biggest reason for telling you is not to brag about our good fortune, but to give our Brothers a bit of honest advice. There will not be any electrical work before next spring, and from the looks of things there are more hungry electricians around these woods than will be able to find work there when it does show up, so if any reader has heard of this mill and thought of coming this way, write the Chamber of Commerce, or myself, and you will not go wrong on the information you will get. We do not want anyone to come here and suffer.

WILLIAM L. WAGNER.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Edison, or I mean Editor, both great people, one builds ideas and the other's idea is to build a great magazine from the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL and both are very successful. This is Christmas Day. It seems more like Easter. One could sit in the shirt sleeves in comfort. But what

a wonderful day Christmas is. Last night everything still as the little ones slept and then the usual routine of preparing everything just so for the little ones, to catch their eye on the morrow. Today that silence of yesterday is one grand roar of horn and drum and toys of every description. The house that was so tidy last night now looks like the destruction of a German fort after the Yankee Marines made a social call. Broken toys now litter the house, parts of fruits and candy are to be found everywhere. The children are just like the elder folks. During the times of plenty there is waste. And as they grow tired of what they have, they want and are willing to fight for what the other has. Just like nations, only the kids do their own fighting.

But when you read this, then Christmas, like 1928, will be history and will be forgotten. 1928 was a most prosperous year and '29 should be still more so. But from the industrial viewpoint, what did last year do for the betterment of labor's cause in our own field? Last June we as a body, asked for a small increase in wages. We wanted our wages to be raised from 92½ cents per hour to one dollar and a dime. That was seven months ago and we are still carrying on under our old burden. We were told that no increases would be granted in Toledo last year. The officials of the one company told us that the merchants and manufacturers said there are to be no increases in Toledo. Who is this body of kings that dictates to the business men of this community to the effect that there shall not be an increase in Toledo?

Are they organized for the purpose of telling the laboring man that what he now receives is a present from Santa Claus and you should not ask for any more? You bet your life they are and will continue to be organized and dictate to you men of various trades as long as our ranks are weaker than theirs. In unity there is strength. For proof of that, the only organization in Toledo that is organized 100 per cent has just signed a contract with the contractors in Toledo for \$1.62½ per hour for laying bricks and the contractors granted them the facts that living expenses were responsible for the raise; that after the merchants and manufacturers said that there shall be no increases in Toledo. And these contractors the worst enemies that organized labor ever had, but in that case the labor organization is no weaker sister, for they, too, are 100 per cent. But yet, we are not in favor of admitting that we are partly at fault. The labor interests here are in open warfare. The Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union are at arms with each other. The heads of each are after the head of the other.

DANGER—PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST INFLUENZA

About 26 states have moderate epidemics of influenza. It is reasonable to assume that it will be nationwide; therefore, use every effort to protect yourself against this dread disease.

There is no absolute preventive but the following suggestions will help build up your resistance and probably prevent an attack.

Avoid the coughs and sneezes of others.

Keep your feet dry.

Keep your sleeping rooms, offices and shops well ventilated.

See a physician immediately upon "catching cold."

Have your physician give you preventive cold vaccine.

J. ROZIER BIGGS, M. D.,

Medical Director,

Union Cooperative Insurance Association,

Washington, D. C.

There is no co-operation between the two factions and where there is no co-operation, how can any individual organization get any place but the wall? That is where both of those organizations remain. Since the separation of the two labor bodies here, organized labor has suffered great losses in ranks and in wages. The heads of either organization are continually tripping the other on any attempt at progress. If one tries to step ahead the other throws a stone at him and vice versa. Is that the proper spirit? The laboring man has been the goat in Toledo long enough and it is about time that the various International Officers cease to sit in their various offices and content themselves with just receiving their per capita tax each month in advance and let the world roll along thus. It is high time that these different International executives get busy and pay a visit to Toledo and try to straighten out these differences. It is a cinch that as the union man here realizes that it is impossible to get any co-operation from our own officials, it would be foolish to expect any favors from our International representatives.

It says in our by-laws that after a member is back in his dues 90 days that he will be dropped from the organization and be forgotten and there is no provision made or efforts put forth to get this man back in again and show him where he is better off. He simply drops behind, letting the man in front carry the load and he coasts along behind the wagon. Years ago mass meetings were held regularly and every attempt made to show that laboring man the possibilities of collective bargaining and new organizations sprang up everywhere. And now that all these different treasuries are filled to capacity and good, fat salaried jobs created for many, the attitude has been taken that the job is done. Is it just a matter now of paying your dues or dropping out like one drop from a pail of water? Or is there really some effort being made to stop the leak? Is Toledo so far away from the main offices of these many different organizations that they can't send a few of their representatives here to try to revive what was at one time one of the best labor towns in central America? Can't they in some way patch up this political difference between the two labor factions here and try to show the remaining few of the once 15,000 union men of Toledo, that the American Federation of Labor is yet trying to build up its ranks? This raise in the pay of the masons is the only raise of any event of years in this district.

It has drifted along for years without any increase in wages and always the same answer "The M. and M. say that there will be no increases in wages." The various contracts of the different crafts here are drawn up between the labor body itself and the company or companies which employs them and the Merchants and Manufacturers settle them. Each one the same way. And the different branches of the American Federation of Labor sit back in their easy chairs and watch the receipts of the per capita tax come in each month, and wonder how the men manage to pay them on their small wages and wonder how they will continue to be the poor blind fools and send in their monthly contributions and know that as long as they keep coming in that their jobs are secure, and they can continue this political fight. The American Federation of Labor suffered its death blow at the death of Samuel Gompers and is now steadily dying and the few present pulsations of today made possible only through the belief of a few that there is a chance of the patient recovering. But it is only a matter of time now until it will either

die or get well, and the latter looks impossible until we get a different doctor, one that will prescribe exercise. What has been accomplished in the labor movement in 10 years not only here but generally?

Here is what has been done here in Toledo in the electrical field.

Practically no International representation, no outside help in an attempt to reorganize our delinquent members, no communications from our International Office in regards to what progress has taken place in regards to our demands of a reasonable increase in wages to combat with the ever increasing living conditions. Continual breaking of the verbal agreement between the company and the local by both the members and the company. Less men carrying cards now than three years ago in all crafts. More delinquents, more old members becoming discouraged and not attending meetings. Less and less members attending our regular meetings. Less meetings being held than ever before. Dues increasing steadily. Not one penny increase in wages in five years. Two political bosses as the heads of the two labor factions. Gangs of apprentices doing country construction work at 50 cents per hour. No salaried business agent to handle our affairs, but we are making a sad attempt to hold our head above water with all these obstacles, thanks to our tireless friend and member, Oliver Myers, who devotes all the time he can to our local in position as business agent, gratis.

When you approach a new man and ask him to take out a card, what have you got to offer him? The members know that if it wasn't for the organization that we would not have as good a job as we have but 50 per cent of them come from non-union jobs where the wages are within a few pennies of what we receive here and no dues to pay. We can't show them where through collective bargaining we have received an increase in five years. They can see lots of men working on the jobs, old heads without buttons on their hats, some of them never wear any. New names appearing on our delinquent list every month. About the only thing that you have to sell them is a life insurance policy and a possible pension at the duration of 20 years of good standing, and no activity through our International Office of any attempt in organizing the field. We are successful in getting some of them to pay maybe five dollars on an application and no more. The non-member then gets hold of them and shows them where they can work here and not carry a card and puts themselves as an example. We have two gangs, all organized but the driver and one more small gang all unorganized, but the driver. Some of our good members will throw a party on a Sunday night and invite the rats over and give them a wonderful time then come to the meetings on Tuesday night and kick to the local about the man that don't carry a card and on the way home stop at the home of the non-union man for refreshments.

Our trouble men are all organized but two. Those that carry a card are good active members and all but two of them ride around eight hours a day with a non-union driver and they have worked here for years. Of the two trouble men that are outside, one of them has promised for four years to come in next month. The other one will not even promise. I respect him at that for being truthful, but these men (these two only) carry with them on trouble, a pair of slack blocks and put up primaries alone in case of a break contrary to the agreement.

And now if any of you officials of any

union read this and care to start the new year right, come to Toledo either in a body or as an individual and try to straighten out this indifference between these two labor heads so that the man that pays his dues here can at least expect a fair return for his investment. There are still a few that carry a card that believe that the spirit of the American Federation of Labor is not dead.

For a good many years the Electrical Workers have promised us the protection of the International influence. Let's make 1929 show us that in unity there is strength so that we can have something to sell our co-workers besides insurance.

Among those that were forced to spend Christmas in bed due to sickness were Pete Callahan and Fred Koehler. Pete, as you know, received severe burns on his arm a few months ago from an affectionate primary and Fred suffered a sudden attack of illness on the 23rd of December. I hope to see them both on the job soon.

Fred Yaeka, the champion story teller of this job, is telling one now of a certain friend of his that bets on dog races and wins everytime. He bets on the rabbit.

Neal Turner, an old timer, says that he can remember when all the electric street lights burned gas and Carl Krout says he used to put the carbons in them.

William Hemminger thinks that they both meant carbonated gas.

Work has been started on building a big park across the street from Roy Myers' home at the point. Mrs. Myers has been talking of building a lemonade stand in her front yard.

EDWARD DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

Editor:

After spending a Sunday reading the JOURNAL in its various departments it is with some regret that I see so few letters from locals in the correspondence department and this local is at fault as much as any.

I have mentioned the subject at the local several times and they always come back at me, "Why don't you get busy and send in something?"

Well, I am more familiar with the working parts of a hickey or a set of dies than I am a pen. However, I am writing to let the Brotherhood know that L. U. No. 288 is going strong. We are just closing a very good year and all the members have been working steady. We have taken in several new members in the last few months, by card and initiation.

The John Deere Tractor Plant has used a large force of electrical workers in their construction work the past year and thanks to Brother Hugget, our business agent, he has kept the job straight. Brother Hugget looks after the interest of several building crafts and with him it is, "Get right or get out." It has paid us well to employ a business agent during the past year and we celebrated by having a chicken supper for all members at the Eagles' Hall on December 12.

I cannot name the officers for the ensuing year as our election will be too late for publication. According to the nominations there will not be very much competition.

Now if other Brothers will take the chance I have there will be more letters in the WORKER. If you never hear of me again, you will know that I got the axe for this.

CHARLES W. ASH.

Study the Family Insurance Plan originated by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association described in this number.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

As the time is approaching when another letter from us is due to be written, if Local No 292 is to be represented in the correspondence section of the JOURNAL for the month of January, and feeling that in order that we and the local start the New Year right, such representation is essential, will endeavor to fulfill the duty implied by these circumstances and the office of press secretary.

There are some old platitudes or bromides that at times seem to be very applicable to certain situations that arise from time to time. The one about "birds of a feather" has been rather strikingly exemplified here in Minneapolis recently.

Local organized labor, in general, and the local building trades in particular, have been and still are carrying on a fight against the Dayton Department Store. The fight was occasioned by the behavior of the Dayton Company last spring when they started to build a sizable addition to their store. Though they were visited by several committees and individual representatives of organized labor and given plenty of opportunity to have the job go strictly union, still they persisted in giving the general contract to the C. F. Haglin and Sons Company, the most notoriously open shop and anti-union contractor in this part of the country. The minor contracts were let about fifty-fifty, half union and half open shop, and as the building trades council here at that time was going through a reorganization period, accompanied by a serious unemployment situation, it was considered unadvisable to pull a strike on the job, but this was a fairly large job in the loop district and as there were other jobs of its kind in prospect, it seemed imperative that something be done. Therefore, after a careful consideration, it was decided to let those trades that had union contracts on this job, go ahead and get what work they could out of it for their men, but for all organized labor to put a "we don't patronize" ban upon the store, and this was done, and as we stated above, the fight is still being carried on.

As all well informed members of organized labor throughout the country know, some time ago the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers in Kenosha, Wis., were locked out by the Allan-A Hosiery Company of that place, and now it comes to light that this aforesaid open shop boosting Dayton Company is the second largest purchaser of the products of the scab-loving Allan-A Company in the entire country, which facts not only show the reasons for the reflections on the relevancy of platitudes above expressed, but furnishes one more very good reason why members of organized labor not only in Minneapolis, but throughout the entire northwestern country should withhold their patronage from the Dayton Company.

Considerably more might be said on this subject, but as it is largely a matter of only local interest, this should be sufficient, and we will refrain from going further into it at this time.

A subject that has been more or less provocative of argument and upon which there seems to be much diversity of opinion, is the question of whether or not a labor organization should go into business?

There are plenty of examples of both successes and failure along this line that have been cited as examples in support of both the affirmative and the negative sides of the controversy. Many of these are illustrative of other phases of this question presenting both the beneficial and

Before the
**U.S.
SUPREME
COURT**
Special Cases
of interest to
LABOR

Radio Corporation Loses In Patent Suit

The Supreme Court declined to review the case of the Radio Corporation of America v. Arthur D. Lord, as the receiver of the DeForest Radio Company and others, involving the question whether the owner of a patent may grant manufacturing licenses, retaining to himself the right to make and supply to the licensee certain essential parts of the patented machine.

The Radio Corporation of America issued licenses to a number of corporations manufacturing radio receiving sets patented by the Radio Corporation. Under the licensed agreement, the Radio Corporation reserved to itself the right to supply to the licensees certain essential parts of the radio receiving sets—namely, the tubes. Suit was then brought by the licensees to restrain the Radio Corporation of America from enforcing its contracts for the sale of the radio vacuum tubes, on the ground that the provision in the contracts violated the Clayton Act. Section 3 of the Clayton Act provides that it shall be unlawful to lease or sell goods on the condition that the lessee or the purchaser shall not issue or deal in the goods of a competitor, where the effect of such lease or sale might be to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

The United States District Court in Delaware, where the suit was brought, issued the injunction, and its decision was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

The Radio Corporation of America petitioned the Supreme Court to review the case, maintaining that Section 3 of the Clayton Act does not apply to patented articles, namely where a monopoly is granted to the inventor by the Federal Government. It also maintained that if an inventor can prohibit any person from manufacturing his product, he may also impose any limitations on the manufacture of his patented article, such as requiring that any one of the essential parts of the patented article shall be manufactured solely by the patentee.

Supreme Court Hears Donald Richberg In Railroad Valuation Case.

The Supreme Court of the United States granted a motion made by Mr. Donald Richberg for leave to file brief of the National Conference on Valuation of American Railroads and to participate in the oral argument in the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railway Company case, which is to be argued on January 2, 1929.

Toward the close of the last session of Congress, the Senate passed a resolution re-

questing the Supreme Court to permit Mr. Richberg to file briefs and participate in the oral arguments in the O'Fallon Valuation case. It was in pursuance of this resolution, sponsored by Senator Norris, that Mr. Richberg made his motion.

No. 352

Compulsory Continuation School Law Valid

The Supreme Court dismissed the case of Abraham Braunstein against the state of New York, for lack of properly presented substantial federal question. The case involved the constitutionality of the New York Education Law providing for the compulsory attendance of minors in vocational continuation schools.

Under the education law of New York, every minor between the ages of 14 and 18, who is not in full attendance upon an authorized day school or who is regularly and lawfully employed, must attend an authorized continuation school during the day time, for at least four hours a week.

Elias Braunstein, 16 years old, was employed in a law office. He left the continuation school, because he claimed that he could not get the academic instruction he needed for the study of law, and because the interruption which such attendance caused in the day time, would cost him his job.

The father of the boy was tried and convicted for violating the above law. He defended that the boy was regularly attending an authorized private preparatory school at night, where he was getting all the subjects he required to prepare for his legal education, and which at the same time enabled the boy to keep his job and help support the family.

The courts of New York upheld the law as the proper exercise of the police power, and Braunstein brought the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. He argued (1) that the law violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal constitution because it required attendance in a public school, though a private school had been selected; (2) that the law compels attendance in a vocational public school as distinguished from an academic or professional education; (3) that it discriminates in favor of organized industry since the industrial plants could establish their own continuation schools in connection with the plants, and hence not cause any interruption in the work; and (4) that the law was neither an educational, health nor a child labor law, and has no reasonable connection with either education, labor or health.

No. 421

Federal Telephone and Telegraph Co. v. Caroline Wilks, Administratrix. Supreme Court of New York, County of Erie (208 App. Div. 542; 215 App. Div. 792; 243 N. Y. 351).

Whether a telegraph company is liable for death caused by a wire which had become detached and which came into contact with a high voltage electric wire belonging to another company.

No. 467

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company v. Guy Tilley. Supreme Court of Texas (May 16, 1928).

Action under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Whether an engineer was negligent in cleaning the flues with sand, without giving warning, whereby a brakeman standing on top of a car was injured. Whether the employee assumed this risk as incident to his employment.

detrimental results of labor organizations being in business. It is unnecessary to cite these specific cases, in face of the fact of their already having been used so frequently as evidential material. Furthermore, while concrete examples are undoubtedly illuminative and make rather effective argument, their evidential value is entirely dependent upon a thorough knowledge of all the related circumstances of each particular case, an accurate appreciation of the relative values of these circumstances and the ability to properly estimate the resultant effects.

The fact is, that the individual example taken by itself, proves itself and that is all. Only when a large number of individual cases occurring under identical conditions, concur with one another in similarity of outcome, can they be considered as substantial evidence. As lack of a space if nothing else would forbid any such comprehensive consideration of the subject we will leave out all concrete examples and analyze the matter from the more abstract view point.

The entering into any line of business activity by a labor organization can only be justified as minor activity or side issue, but the objective of all business being the accumulation of money, and the acquirement of money playing such an important part in the every day life of all of us, there is always great danger of the business venture becoming such a paramount interest that eclipses all other interests and becomes the main objective, the chief end-in-view and thus changes the labor organization into a mere business enterprise.

A labor organization exists, primarily, for the protection and safe-guarding of the economic interests of its members, and to this end, certain lines of business such as life and accident insurance, etc., are in perfect accord in so far as the furnishing of these at reasonable rates to its members is of benefit to their economic interests, bearing in mind that the successful realization of the fulfillment of its purpose demands that the activities of a labor organization cover a wide range, we at once recognize the importance of a substantial treasury for the necessary financing of these various activities. Now frequently a business venture of some kind, seems to present an ideal method for building up the treasury, but the advisability of such a proceeding, even when financially successful, is questionable, and success is by no means assured.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. Working men and women who constitute the membership of labor organizations, lack the necessary experience and training in business methods that are the very stock in trade of the successful business man. Furthermore, the business firms of the country constitute the employing class and the conflicting interests of the two classes, (workers and employers) with its inevitably resulting animus introduces many complications. For instance, the labor organization in business is regarded as an outsider, if not an interloper, by the other business firms, which makes it have a hard row to hoe. But the gravest danger to the labor organization as such that enters the business game, is the many and to it dangerous entanglements that are necessarily acquired by all those who enter upon any business enterprise. Financing the venture, securing of credit, the obtaining of material at a sufficiently low price, the disposing of the finished product, all create obligations, the fulfillment of which at times, will seriously hamper if not completely destroy the effectiveness of the labor organization in the fulfillment of its functions as such.

There is, however, one line of business endeavor that for some trades is practicable and expedient if engaged in the right way and at the right time, viz., entering into the business of their particular trade during a strike or lockout for the purpose of giving employment to its striking or locked out members and as a means of combating the business of the antagonistic firm or firms. Of course, when this is done, the enterprise should be thoroughly organized upon a practical, co-operative and business basis.

But in our opinion, generally speaking, business enterprises are no part of the le-



gitimate functions of a labor organization and the more remote from itself, it keeps the resulting, embarrassing entanglements, the better it will serve the economic interests of its membership.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Again we start on a New Year with newly elected officers in their respective places and going full steam ahead. I was sorry to read in your magazine that there seems to be a tendency to let down on the reading of our great JOURNAL. It does not seem so here, as the demand is increasing and the boys are taking a real interest in it. Of course, as press secretary, I am going to do all in my power to make things interesting. As our last meeting of the year happens to fall on the last day and that day is our election of officers, I will not be able to give you results until the next issue of the JOURNAL. The Brothers here all had a very fine Christmas and at Hollowill's shop they were remembered by the firm, and, of course, the boys retaliated, and also saw that Santa Claus did not forget our able chief, Cleve Hudson.

Now for the New Year. If you all have made any resolutions, stick by them. What we really ought to do is get behind the A. F. of L. in their drive to get the lost sheep back into the fold. This neck of the woods seems to be a good ground for evangelizing, as everywhere you meet a man and ask him about a card, he will say, Oh, yes! I have been but I let it drop. Why? He cannot give you a satisfactory reason, but will blame it on circumstances. The "Green Benches" are pretty well filled up and the old burg is get-

ting crowded with our tourist trade and idle rich. Some talk has been going on about a five-day week. The painters have had it for a year now and it is going good. I hope the rest of the crafts will soon fall in line and get behind that movement. The Snell Arcade is being fast finished up and there are but a few still working. There is nothing new in the building line and I suppose by the time it gets fair and warmer up north the ranks here will be thinning out, the boys all hitting the trail. Several of the boys went over to West Palm Beach for a couple of weeks and report conditions over there as to organization are up-to-date and all crafts co-operating. Nothing in the world pleases the writer more than to hear, through the press or otherwise, that such and such a local is strong and sticking together, and I am sure that our International Officers are more than pleased when they know they are not working in vain. A good resolution for the New Year would be that every Brother take it upon himself as his sole duty to bring back into the fold a derelict Brother or a new member and himself attend every meeting and then use his purchasing power for all that it is worth. Thanks.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

L. U. NO. 401, RENO, NEV.

Editor:

Friends and Brothers: Owing to a belated inspiration arising from a guilty conscience as to a fulfillment of a duty bestowed upon me by the ever-ready-to-appoint-somebody else-to-do-it gang that is out in this country, I intend to tell the truth about them, even though the sheriffs of several states of this glorious union of wage uplifters, hour reducers and less work per man are sent out to get them alive or dead, as they are usually claimed to be during working hours by our progressive bosses.

The officers of this menace to the public's pocketbook and cause of less building and keeping honest men out of work who would work for half their wages and bring up a much larger family in conditions that were just too bad for the family, are beyond mentioning, except for Hecker, our financial secretary, who takes care of the yellow slips that slip by too quickly to be of any good. Of course, Jenkins, our treasurer, should not be mentioned here as he hates to see his name anywhere but on a check. George I. James, our recording secretary's name, has appeared so often in connection with our local that to mention the local and not him would be like separating a father from his child. We all hope Daddy will be mentioned on every official paper except the final one for a long time to come.

It seems a shame to mention our inspector's and foreman's names, but I have to do so for protection, as Brodher and Fitch handle their jobs to such perfection that requests have come in through inoffensive members for their transfer to the plumbers' local, where they can use lead pipe to carry out their duties more effectively.

Well, Brothers, here I am describing a desert rats' local and forgetting to put the president at the head of it. Somehow or other, he is always behind at the meetings and I naturally was waiting for him to show up; but McCarty is not the man to be behind in union principles and his re-election to office proves that.

I sure am in a jackpot now, as I have to talk about myself. Usually I am on the ways and means committee, and the whole town is talking about me—in language not fit to print. As vice president, my main duty is to help the president out and, believe me, I have plenty to do, as he likes it high tension

and low price. My name? Why certainly; Anderson. You will find it in the hall of shame and on several brands of rat poison.

That, I believe, completes the leaders in this band of wirejerkers whose Sunday pastime is to practice bending pipe around each other's neck and then go home and tell the old woman they have been necked by a pretty blond, to make her jealous.

In the beginning I said I was going to tell the truth about this collection of Babelonian Bricabrac, but, between you and I, it goes against my insulation to pull a break down test on the bull gang. So the best I can do is tell the readers no lies. Powell, Condon, Ward and Hawkins are a bank of transformers who, when hooked up right, will stand a 100 per cent overload, providing you can get the moisture out of them. Contractors swear by them, swear at them and swear for them. All of them carry a little snow on top of their heads but the old pep is there just the same as it was when they were helpers; no one notices any difference but the wife and the doctor on the Sloan's liniment bottle, when they get home nights after a day's work.

Lennecki, our pride and joy, is well worth describing, if I were able to, but the best I can do is to invite any narrow back to take his measure with work or helpers or square shooting.

In the remote outpost of our wide open spaces, where the coyotes yelp and the red skins wear feathers to dust their Packards, stands a pioneer electrical outpost called the Lighthouse. They wire anything from a maverick corral to a buckaroo's bunkhouse. The brains of that outfit, if it can be accused of having any, is a two-gun union electrician who is union down to his hide, insisting on wearing only a union suit winter or summer. Sherwood is the name of the gent who is bringing the white lights of Broadway to God's country. More power to him and with a cheaper rate at that.

Clifford Bailey is the biggest little electrician in the biggest little city in the world, which is our town's slogan, and there isn't any maybe about it. Cliff carried a card in San Francisco when not to carry one was to be carried, and though years have added to the stories he tells, when you get to the bottom of them he is near telling you the truth; you bet!

While each one of this bull gang seems to have their faults and occasional blow up, we have one in it who seems to be fused up to a million. Taylor is marked on his calling card, and a pair of Kline's plyers goes to any man or job who can ruffle his disposition enough to have him show it. Rathner, his shopmate, has been the cause of all postponed dances and union outings, owing to his good looks and jealous Brothers, but you have got to hand it to him, he don't let his looks interfere with his ability and it's good-bye trouble blues when he is sent out on a job.

MacMillian and Landucci are a team that belong in vaudeville. "Mac" is an electrical mechanic that is rare to find and Landucci is a helper you rarely find, but with all their burlesquing, at the end of the day the boss tries to find where they have been loafing and the work shows different; he hires them for another day.

The most bashful member of our local is Martinez. He is so bashful he blushes at the thought of a meeting and his fines at the end of the year amount to a new initiation fee.

In every local there is a fellow who is always being asked how do you do it? Whiley is our star performer and when he is not jerking wires he is jerking automobile parts off his chest and out of his innards; in fact,

he has been offered several positions by auto insurance companies to act as a standard breakdown test for personal insurance. Union Cooperative Insurance Company, take notice.

Robinson is a man who is hard to write about as his distinguished appearance makes it a task for a good writer and yours truly realizes there are two kinds of good.

Out in this west of ours, where men are men and women are proud of it but refuse to show it until they are handed the old pay envelope, wandered a young man who wanted to be an electrician. Applying for an application he was informed that there were other trades that paid more ham and eggs per day and advised to try them, but he insisted on wanting to flirt with the juice and when asked why he didn't try the other trades he said: "I ain't so bright." Wasden is that young man's name on the roll call and it won't be long before he will be shined up enough to be carrying his own tool bag.

Lyons and Lewis are our out of town men. You are liable to find them any where in Nevada—whether there are any wires there or not—and their monuments of electricity can be found in the most inhuman places.

We once had a president who could not be domesticated and, when we thought he was well broke in to the stay at home idea, he flitted. Presper is the whistle he answers to and a swift kick in the right place will be appreciated by all of us, if it is a homeward one and don't knock out his brains.

There are several other short-circuits that bribed the press secretary to keep their names out of this column for reasons that are known to blonds, brunettes, red heads and changeables, and far be it from me to listen to reason when it's guaranteed to be pre-war stuff—but most of it tastes like transformer oil or a burned-out motor bearing, but as our local is situated in Reno, Nev., you would be surprised if we didn't have a few unhappy Brothers among those present.

By the time the next issue is out I will not be in a position to afflict you Brothers with another spasm in this column, as I have gone into the contracting business and contracted the "flu," the result of which is sending me to a warmer climate. No doubt you

boys of L. U. No. 401 and the rest of the locals wish it to be the right place. After reading back over this I don't blame you, but maybe it will be a lesson to you all to elect a press secretary whose brains don't cease to function—caused by undue pressure—when he sits down.

P. J. ANDERSON.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

We pulled off our big turkey dinner. It was a grand success but yours truly had the flu, but I had my share of the eats anyway. You ought to have seen some of those wire skimmers and knob and tube artists work over the eats. We had as guest Sam Standwood (who engineered our new court house which I think is the last word in beauty and 100 per cent union). Our president was the toast master and he sure can handle the turkey to a finish. Brother McCusack, who is president of our building trades, knows his onions when it comes to turkey and Brother R. Springer knows a thing or two but he makes a better brew master.

Well, Brothers, we have had a rush on for several months. Several snow diggers from the cold east have blown in and struck oil. Well, our city electrical inspector got through the city council a new code, will tell you about it next time. After he looked over the city forces he finally drifted to the building trade for a man which No. 413 supplied him. He sure was lucky to get an assistant as he spilled the beans some time ago, too much economy. Well, fellows, each and every one of you electrical workers ought to send a letter to our Senator Hiram Johnson who is 100 per cent union, and who has put through a good long job and a full dinner pail for a long time. I know that Brothers back east have taken no interest in it at all, but now I hope some of you fellows will be benefited by it. Of course, you fellows will come out and tell us how to do the work, but don't kid yourself, we know our stuff. But California welcomes you all again. Fellows, have a good word and a letter to your Senators that stood by our Master Hiram Johnson of California. You know he sure had some big job, but he could wash an elephant if he had to.

If any of you Brothers have a few dollars to invest, buy land anywhere from Los Vegas, Nevada to the Colorado River. It will be a gold mine. Think of spending \$165,000,000 and that is not all. Brothers, please read the names and remember them for the good of the laboring class. I know that it will be a God's blessing for us all again. Brothers, do your duty and in respect to your Senators give them your best wishes and may they live to see the job completed.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all wire fixers. Will be pleased to answer any inquiries.

W. W. WELCH,
1109 E. Gutierrez St.,
Santa Barbara, Calif.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Hoover having been elected by an overwhelming majority, and his influence already being felt, let us consider the effect on organized labor, and what we may expect from the new administration. We know our president-elect is now on a good-will tour of Central and South America and that there are untold benefits to be derived from this unprecedented move. We also know that he is an advocate of Boulder

NEW GROUP OF HONORED MEMBERS FILE FOR PENSIONS JANUARY

In accord with the provisions of the Constitution requiring that the International Secretary "shall publish the name of the applicant and the number of the local union of which the applicant is a member in the two issues of the official JOURNAL preceding the next meeting of the I. E. C.," the list making application for the Brotherhood Pension, is herewith appended:

L. U. No. 3	F. L. Hartman.
L. U. No. 3	Robert P. Fitch.
L. U. No. 3	Benjamin C. Miller.
L. U. No. 3	Samuel T. Pinckney.
L. U. No. 3	Charles Scharf.
L. U. No. 3	August Wentz.
L. U. No. 9	Frank Murphy.
L. U. No. 12	J. S. Campbell.
L. U. No. 134	J. P. Collins.
L. U. No. 134	Michael Gill.
L. U. No. 134	P. McGinty.
L. U. No. 164	E. N. Fraleigh.
L. U. No. 212	P. J. Cox.

G. M. BUGIAZET,
International Secretary.

Dam and favors curtailment of the injunction evil, but, should he fall short of his objective in every other respect he has suggested one progressive move that, should it be successful, should endear him to labor for all time.

Hoover's proposal to establish a \$3,000,000,000 Federal reserve to do for wage earners what the Federal reserve has done for banking is the greatest single move for the betterment of the working class in our time.

He proposed to establish and hold in readiness the above sum, to be spent for necessary public works during the time of business depression. No better way has or could be suggested to eliminate bread lines and suffering due to lack of work.

Some reactionary editors have called this suggestion paternalistic and a modernized dole. Such a view is really incomprehensible. It is far better to give a man an opportunity to earn his own livelihood, even though it be at some work other than his chosen profession than to make him an object of charity.

Let us all pull for Hoover and not only wish for but help him to success with such a broad minded and intelligent program.

D. F. CAMERON.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Editor:

*** And he took me in his arms and carried me up, up, out of the cold, damp oblivion, shoved the kittens over a little and laid me down gently behind the kitchen stove, where it was nice and warm and comfy, and I am getting drowsy (some say dizzy) and the sandman's getting nearer and nearer and—Ed, scratch my back, will you, please? Thanks! Nighty Nite!

Well, as this is seeping out of the "lucky curve" we are in the midst of the holidays; in fact, I would call it the neutral point, as it were 'twixt and between Christmas and the New Year. We were thrilled with the gifts we received, growling about the ones we hoped to get but didn't, and are trying to figure out whether the exchange was a loss or a gain. As for myself, I was rather conservative this year and (the big bum, when was he ever generous? He's one of those guys who give till it hurts, but the trouble is he's too darn sensitive.) I'm not sensitive I'm Scotch. Any way, 'twas a Merry Christmas at about four dollars a pint, which accounts for the small percentage of the population of these great and glorious United States having the "flu" during the pesky epidemic. And it seems as though we are going to tackle the New Year with added zest, pep and zip—which is a darn good movement.

A movement is now on foot for a night class in elementary electricity. This is strictly a voluntary proposition and has worked up quite a bit of enthusiasm among the boys. Classes will be held in the city high school and the minimum requirement of enrollment has been promised those in authority—which is a darn good movement.

We have been invited to take out memberships in the Electric League in this city, sending one delegate for every 10 members in our organization. Delegates are not elected or appointed for the year, but are appointed for each meeting of the Electric League, with our president being permanent head of the delegation, thereby giving the entire local the opportunity of understanding the workings of the league, its intentions and its policy. We believe that the league's purpose is to build up the electrical field and the industry in general. At times we have felt that the league's purpose was not always for

the welfare of those who carry the tool kit. Not that it had struck directly at us, but its membership was composed of quite a few who not only would not understand our struggle for better homes, conditions and domestic equipment, but were also unfriendly toward us. Though the electrical game was as much our life as theirs, their doors were not open to us. So, naturally, at times we have felt that there was a silent battle going on between the two organizations. It is hard to believe that men of the world, gentlemen and real business men from societies, would actually annihilate one another, nor do we think so—except every fourth year when the Democrats and Republicans begin to strain at the leash.

But now the league in this city is beginning to feel that the electrical industry will be more greatly benefited if it can have a round table from all possible branches in the electrical field; that the producer and jobber can offer a higher standard of material and equipment; that the journeymen can give a more satisfactory and painstaking installation, thereby co-operating more and more with the inspector and his code, and that Mister John Public will get the habit of demanding the best, instead of the perpetual howl—"I don't want anything elaborate or expensive, you know, this is just sort of temporary anyway." No doubt half of this country is but temporarily wired at the present day through catering to such cries. The idea is to put the best on the market and not the cheapest. We are glad to see it tried out, and, as the Washingtons said one to another: "Father, let's bury the hatchet." "All right, Georgie, but remember, don't bury it in any more cherry trees." So let's hope we Washingtons don't bury the hatchet in the cherry tree—which is a darn good movement.

Sure, we had our election of officers, re-elected some, elected some new ones, and voted down some mighty good ones, and our installation will take place on Tuesday night, January 1, 1929.

I will omit identifying each one individually this year, as I believe reading a roster is about as interesting as trying to read the telephone directory, so I'll save the subscribers as much wear and tear as possible—which is a darn good movement!

His honor the mayor has invited Local No. 466 to appoint a man for the city examining board, which we did pronto. Prior to the last couple of years we have always had a representative on this board. Then when L. U. No. 466 tangled tails with everything in general to keep our heads above water, our man on the board seemed to be having no more effect than a handful of salt thrown in the Gulf, and he eventually showed up among the missing. As politics are over for the next two years, we believe that there is an indication of harmony in the offing—which is a darn good movement.

So a general indication of affairs seems to be a prosperous New Year, which we would like to see hit this valley once more.

Am certainly glad to see that Brother Lindell, of Seattle, has regained his appetite. He sure had me worried a few months back. I was afraid the scribes were going to donate flowers. What was it, Lindell, a hunger strike or a bet?

By the way, please page Brother William Coy, of L. U. No. 245, Toledo. Bill, congratulations and my best wishes to you and yours! Thanks, Duke, for the tip.

Brother Jack Gann, who has been sojourning on a withdrawal for the past couple of years, came up the other night before meeting to stick in a request for a permit. Needless to say, everybody ducked, which broke up a perfectly good crap game, which usually precedes the zero hour. Brother Jack's request was granted by exclamation; in fact,

it was the most anonymous motion that ever went over. It wouldn't be a bad idea to buy Jack a horse and a broad-brimmed hat as soon as we get in some of that money that we've got loaned out at something less than one-half of one per cent. Now, I suppose I'll have to keep my eye peeled and step swiftly aside the next time I see Brother Jack—which will be a darn good movement.

BOB KECK.

L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

By the time the local Brothers are reading this letter we will have had ample time to break all our New Year resolutions.

Our worthy business agent, William Philips, just moved into his new home Christmas Eve. Many of the crafts worked on their own time to build the house and to express their appreciation of Brother Philips' services. The Brothers of Local No. 477 did the entire electrical work.

We all wish him many years of happiness in his new home.

Election of officers is over now and here is how it turned out:

President, L. F. Mack; vice president, L. F. Murray; recording secretary, B. E. McGrath; financial secretary, C. H. Alvord; first inspector, S. N. McDonald; second inspector, J. K. Ross; foreman, Roy Jenkins; trustees, E. R. Fine, Rickey and J. R. Porter.

No one ever guessed the social qualifications of Brothers Fine and Porter until they commenced throwing verbal bouquets at each other. Each claimed the other to be "flowery," but perhaps they meant the bakers' necessity.

Notice is hereby sent to missing members that although Porter's hair may be silvery, (ahem) he objects to being called an old man.

Talking about missing Brothers brings up the old, old story. If these friends would only remember that their presence and participation in their own meetings had a very direct influence in the future welfare of the home they seemingly like to stay in so much, then 477 would become a much greater factor in the community than it is at present.

Something for nothing is always costly. In fact the best authorities state that there ain't no such animal and the conclusion is that sitting back and letting Jack do it won't pay dividends. An automobile will run with some parts missing but are they efficient and how long do they last? Paying dues and wearing a button is but a small part of being a union man and what we want is not what we will get unless we all get together and work for the common good.

An old time member is leaving town and going to Orange. Brother Jack Wilson, recording secretary of No. 477, concluded 18 years faithful service in that position this month and has decided to quit the electrical game.

I can't say what line Brother Wilson is going to follow in his new location but we want him to know that the entire best wishes of his friends here follow him in his new venture.

I note from letters in the WORKER that the helper situation is acute in some locations. We here can appreciate how it feels and if our problem is worked out by next month, as we expect it to be, we will let you know what we did about it.

This coming year No. 477 will have a new scribe and I take pleasure in introducing Brother Monsive. We expect much from him. An alternate was appointed and as I understand it, that means that when the appointee does not write, the alternate

gets the blame for the local not being represented.

In closing I would just like to make one more plea for better attendance as our meetings are held, not for a few, but for all members and if we all get together it will help to make 1929 the banner year we hope it will be.

S. N. McDONALD.

L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let the boys know that they have a press agent. At the last meeting one of the Brothers said he liked my lines so well last year. I told the Brother I would like to write more and the only reason I did not is because some of the Brothers haven't much sense of humor. I don't want to step on their toes.

Conditions are good here. The boys are looking forward to a dollar a day increase which we expect to get the first of the year. At the last meeting we nominated our new officers; everything went along very smoothly as there was not much opposition. Everything looks very rosy for the next year, and let us hope it will continue.

We have a lot of boys who would like to spend every nickel we have in our treasury, which is not very much. Of course, some of the flaming youths will learn some day that we cannot do much without money. They are going to wake up when the dues go up.

The other day some of the boys had a call to put a light in a wine cellar. The boss sent our Brother Billy down because he is a good fellow. He put a switch near the door at ten o'clock in the morning; at eleven o'clock he had the ceiling light in, and the helper lay in the corner. At twelve o'clock the B. E. saw the boys. He went to lunch very late.

His wife said the boy was very sick. He couldn't walk very straight. At ten o'clock Billy blew out the fuse as he felt dizzy looking at all the booze; at four o'clock our Bill fainted away, and that was the end of a perfect day.

AUGUST F. SCHLOSSER.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

In looking over our JOURNAL one cannot help but be impressed by the difference in the labor journal of today and those of a few years ago. The element of criticism is still present, but of a better type. Formerly scorching criticism was the daily dish, but never a sign of remedy or cure for the various evils. Today we have constructive criticism. Articles dealing with vitally interesting topics of the day, treating on all subjects, in short a magazine of the world where the Editor treats the readers with helpful explanations yet gives them credit for having an independent mind and the intelligence to form their own unbiased opinion. That in itself in my mind is a direct tribute to the workers for an ever increasing interest in something different from just the job itself.

As we become more able to grasp these problems, our sense of fairness becomes better developed and right there Brothers, I think we will find the key to many of our ailments of today. The fellow that used to go to union meetings and help declare some shop or firm unfair and then go to the bootlegger or gambling hall and waste the money that in due fairness belonged to his family is luckily on the decline and no doubt every true union man is proud of that.

So Brothers, as we start the new year let us sincerely try to benefit by our exper-

A NEW SERIES OF HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



1—William Hicks. 2—Del. Malloy. 3—Michael Nallon. 4—"Shorty" Griffin. 5—Jack Lemon. 6—"Red" Lowery. 7—Philip Bender.

Through the courtesy of Phillip Bender, L. U. No. 9, we publish herewith the third in a new series of historic photographs, reviving the old days of union life in Chicago. The subject of this month's picture is "The Old Commonwealth Edison Crew."

iences in the past and work for a more noble Brotherhood and by all means play fair first, last and always.

With best wishes for a happy continuation of the new year to the entire Brotherhood from Local Union No. 500.

WM. CARLSON.

L. U. NO. 556, WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Editor:

After so many months, I am going to break into print again, and let the Brotherhood at large know we are still alive and going strong in this valley they liked so well "they named it twice."

We have had a busy season so far this year, but now looks as though the bottom had fallen out for fair.

About half the boys are loafing at the present time, or only working a few odd hours now and then.

We only have one good sized job coming up for the future, and that is the new veterans' hospital, and there are more than enough of the Brothers now loafing to do that job when it is ready, and that won't be for some time yet. I hope the wire patchers don't get the idea there is going to be a lot of work on that building, and come drifting in like they have done on some of the other crafts. For Brothers, I tell you candidly if you are looking for work around Walla Walla this winter, well, there "just ain't no such animal" and we will all be partaking of a snow-ball diet a good share of the winter.

The 11-story Marcus Whitman Hotel has just been finished, and is now in operation. That was a good union job from start to finish, and a goodly number of us had a meal ticket for several months with some

over-time. The electrical work was in charge of Brother Chas. Holtgreve, one of the old timers from "The Windy City." Brother Holtgreve has been with us for several years, and boys, you ought to take a slant at that old green ticket of his! It goes back to the four figure class, and has been in constant good standing all these years. That's what I call unionism, that some of the press' secretaries have been talking about in the columns of the JOURNAL.

Then also comes Slim Donald with an old ticket that dates back to 1905. The rest of us just feel like new beginners with a ticket from two to 10 years old, but they are all a bunch of live wires and I want to compliment our trades council committee consisting of Brothers Barbee, Pinkey Gray, Rolla Royce, and Adams (not John Quincy).

And "yours truly" never calls on these Brothers for a report on trades council activities but what they always have a report to make, which shows they always attend meetings. Our new auditing committee consisting of Brother Holtgreve, "Slim" Donald and "Spark Plug" Milton are also up on their toes and brought us in an up-to-date audit last Tuesday night, which was very gratifying, and I don't believe they will go to sleep at the switch like so many of our previous committees have done. And now that Hoover and Smith have had their run, and the smoke of battle has somewhat cleared away, we will have our December election soon and hope to be able to broadcast the names of our new officers in my next letter to the JOURNAL. And wishing all Brother wire fixers a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, I will sign off for this time.

J. H. CONLON,
President.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

The five-day week is at last a reality in Tulsa, beginning January 5, which is the first Saturday in 1929. We met with very little opposition in our efforts to bring this about. One of our newspapers has been favorable to the five-day week for some time and published a very commending editorial congratulating union labor for what it termed a very progressive step.

Work is very slack here at this time and we also have considerable sickness among the members. The writer has been among the sick for the past three weeks. Our annual election is now on but as I have been absent from both of the December meetings, I do not know who the nominees are for the various offices. You will no doubt be served by a new scribe, however, for the ensuing year, and I hope he will be more competent than your humble servant and also that he will derive as much pleasure from the job as I have.

I expect we will start building our new home early in the coming year. We have a very desirable location and have already been offered a 50 per cent advance on what we gave for it. But the Brothers sat tight as we did not buy it for speculation but for a home.

So, Mr. Editor, some time in the not too distant future, when we go out for and secure the international convention, say in about 1933, we will show you a real live electrical organization that owns its own home in the liveliest convention city in the whole U. S. A. So, get this idea under your bonnet and get used to it.

We have the hotels, the meeting place and the people as well as the—other accessories.

We haven't had any winter yet to speak of, but perhaps when this is printed we may be snowed under and dug out two or three times. As a rule we have a wonderful winter climate here.

Correspondence has been rather slim in the last few issues of the JOURNAL. I wonder if the scribes are laying down on the job or are too busy. Too many of the old timers dropped out last year. Of course, we can't expect a letter from each local each month—lack of space would forbid that—but we should have more locals represented than we have. Only 44 letters in the November issue. But the "In Memoriam" section was heavy, which causes us to pause and think. And if there are nice things to be said of a Brother, let us say some of them while he is among us.

"If you think some praise is due him,
Now's the time to slip it to him;

For he cannot read his tombstone when
he's dead."

Don't think that I am trying to preach, but that fits into the season of "peace on earth, good will toward men." Another Christmas season will have passed before this gets into print.

Brother Jesse Lerah, one of our faithful workers, buried his wife recently. The sympathy of all of us goes to you, Jess; that sympathy which is so hard to express in mere words goes out to you from our hearts, and may that Wise Father, who doeth all things well, grant you that solace which the world cannot give.

With this we close wishing all a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and extending the greetings of L. U. No. 584 to all, especially to our former members who are now in other jurisdictions.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. 586, HULL, QUE., CAN.

Editor:

Last night was our regular meeting and election of officers which was attended by a record number of the members. The officers for next year are the same as before which goes to show they must be popular and efficient. They are as follows: E. A. Smith, president; George White, vice president; F. H. Love, financial secretary; William Ferguson, recording secretary; Brother Rivers, treasurer; A. MacMarlin, foreman; A. Waters, first inspector; Brother Marquis, second inspector. These last two mentioned are the only new men elected.

The holiday season is getting into swing. Everybody is anticipating a jolly time as there has been plenty of work all fall and good prospects for most of the winter. Although the weather has been exceptionally mild and a large number of citizens are suffering from flu, it has not become real serious as yet.

The job on the new confederation building for the Dominion Government is well under way. The electrical work has been contracted to the Canadian Comstock Co., of Montreal, which is strictly union and will have a crew at work there in the early spring.

For the benefit of the Brothers of Baltimore, I wish to say that Brother Charles Geese is still alive and kicking. Brother Geese is superintendent for the Canadian Comstock at the Chateau Laurier, the C. N. R. hotel extension.

As this is all the news I dug up at this time I will sign off by extending the season's greeting, from Local No. 586 to all her sister locals.

C. E. POMEROY.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

There was a time when L. U. No. 595 was heard from in the JOURNAL with commendable regularity. That was in the days of "Dangerous Dan," otherwise Brother A. E. Danielson, faithful press secretary of L. U. No. 595 for many years. Dan having moved on to other, and we hope greener fields, we have been unable to maintain a correspondent for some months past who would be consistently faithful in his duties.

However, every emergency brings forth its own solution. I believe we have solved our press secretary problem through the ingenuity of the present incumbent, Brother S. E. Rockwell, one of our faithful workers in the ranks of organized labor. This is the Brother who modestly admits that the S. E. stands for "Some Electrician." We can now understand the readiness with which he accepted the appointment and can well believe that the S. E. might also mean "Some Engineering." The engineering shows itself through the system he immediately put into effect; namely, he proposes to choose a different member each month to write an article for the WORKER on some particular subject. This automatically accomplishes three desired objects: L. U. No. 595 will be represented in the WORKER, some aspiring scribe does the work, and Rockwell gets the credit. The idea is not so bad in the way of snappy head work from a wire twister, and not being copyrighted is a suggestion for other locals from whom we would like to hear but seldom do.

However, the fact remains that L. U. No. 595 is still very much on the map. Working conditions are on the upward trend as evidenced by our list of unemployed. While we still have at all times

some members out of work, the average number is less than it has been for some time past. We feel optimistic as to the progress we are making in gaining control of the work which is being done. This progress we feel is the direct result of the organizing campaign which has been in effect since about August first. International Representative Amos Feely, assisted by our B. A., Brother M. T. Stallworth, in conjunction with our conference board, Brothers Hammer, Townsend and Goodfellow, have made a very satisfactory start in an effort to clean up the unorganized work in Alameda County. The outstanding point in this campaign has been to organize the work with the full approval and co-operation of the electrical contractors involved, and thereby automatically bring in the men who are mechanics. Since the inception of this campaign some forty-five new members have been initiated and the necessary preliminary work has been done to bring in many more. We mention these things as progress and hope with the fine spirit of cooperation that now exists in L. U. No. 595 that we will be well prepared by the first of the year to really cash in on the expected large volume of work which is in store for East Bay District during the coming year.

In closing I wish to emphasize the fine feeling of appreciation the membership holds for our JOURNAL.

As a medium for the exchange of ideas and as a force for the general good of the I. B. E. W., it is unexcelled. We feel each local union should conscientiously bear its part of the burden by sending in their contributions with regularity. And we hope, should this poor effort get by the Editor, that in the months to come Brother Rockwell's press secretary idea will bring forth some of the real journalistic talent of Local Union No. 595.

S. E. ROCKWELL,
Press Secretary.
GENE GAILLAC,
Scribe, Pro Tem.

L. U. NO. 627, LORAIN, OHIO

Editor:

To write or not to write? I guess I'd better write, for if I don't I will get heck at the next meeting, so here goes with what I have. Nineteen twenty-eight has been a fairly good year—not so good, not so bad—and reminds me of the quart of whiskey that was given to Uncle Mose by the old Master. Mose said if 'twere any better he wouldn't have got it and if 'twere any worse, he couldn't have drank it. Something like 1928—if it'd been any better we'd have have some new buttons for our shirt, and if any worse we wouldn't have any shirt.

Local No. 627 is going along fine, having good attendance at all our meetings and getting things done. Have raised our dues beginning January 1, which was the best accomplishment of the year outside of winning all of our trade disputes. They cost quite a bit of jack but we had that. You know it takes money to make the mare go, likewise the horse, mule, and the jackass.

Election is over and the results are as follows:

For president, we offer Brother Chesnutt—not Poor Chestnutt, but Rich Chesnutt. For financial secretary and treasurer, Brother Wiegand is still padding the pay roll. Brother Wiegand is also the business agent; I believe I should have said representative, it sounds more high-faluting and might make Charlie's social ambitions soar.

A. B. (Abie) Weaver, vice president. Brother Weaver and the vice president's chair are like a drunk and speaklightly, in

and out. Hugh Matson is the recording speculator. We cut his salary and then re-elected him. Harold Ault is foreman. Harold is the largest we can offer. Harold sounds like Percy but don't get confused in names, for a rose called garlic will smell just as sweet.

"Doc" has some kind of job, but I forgot what and don't know anything to say about "Doc," but he's been talked about so much in the last 72 years he won't mind anyway.

"Bob" Ward was re-elected trustee. He canvassed votes for three months. The reason is they audit books at Charlie's house and he makes very good beer.

Brother Papworth is either first or second inspector, I don't know which; whichever one he is, Brother "Doc" Ward is the other. Brother Fallon, our past president, had a very successful term of office and carried on the work in a commendable way.

All the rest are fat and healthy and always hungry, especially Brother Smith. Brother Plumb is still as handsome as ever but I hear he's about to make the fatal plunge. Yeah; he's single yet.

To all of L. U. No. 627 I wish you a very Prosperous New Year, hope you had a Merry Christmas and that the old fellow with the whiskers smelled the home brew and made a call. And bear in mind that life would be a perpetual flea hop if a man were obliged to run down all the innuendoes, invarieties, insinuations and misrepresentations which were uttered against him. Brother Bugniazet, L. U. No. 627 wishes you a very Prosperous New Year and don't forget the welcome mat is at the door.

Good luck to all.

H. ODLE.

L. U. NO. 653, MILES CITY, MONT.

Editor:

As I write, the old thermometer shows 45 degrees above. Not so bad for the 22nd of December. Boys, Montana will be right in a class with California if this keeps up. Usually this time of the year is just the reverse, 45 degrees below. Things are still going strong and all the boys are busy with enough in sight for a comfortable winter.

We are at present negotiating with the Montana-Dakota Power Co., for a raise for the boys of \$7 for eight hours. If we get that it will bring them on a standard with the Montana Power. Here's hoping, and I think it's possible.

By the time this goes to press it will be 1929. Let's all start the New Year right by attending each meeting and get away from the old habit of let George do it. It's all for our own benefit so let's all put our shoulders to the wheel.

I wonder if all the locals look forward to getting the WORKER like the bunch here does. If anyone gets missed just for one issue war is declared on the secretary until he can rustle them one. I think all the locals should contribute their little bit. I believe it is a very good means of getting acquainted with one another.

Local No. 340, what happened to your scribe? Why not get Buzz or Charlie Barbra slinging the pen? Bert, I'm sure surprised at you, holding back the good news.

The boys are all set to start celebrating Christmas so I must bring this to a close and join the gang.

HERB SCHULZ.

P. S.—Local No. 653 extends its best wishes to all the Brotherhood for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Through the ages one increasing purpose runs. And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.—Tennyson.

The Proper Care and Feeding of Your Baby

By J. Rozier Biggs, M. D., Medical Director, Union Cooperative Insurance Association.

Published in the interest of better babies and happier homes by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, Incorporated, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

To Nursing Mothers

Keep well yourself. When you are well, your baby will probably be well. Do not get discouraged if you have but little milk at first. Feed the baby from the bottle temporarily after nursing, but only when directed by your physician. Do not give up nursing. Be patient and keep trying. Eat plain, nutritious food. Avoid rich and spicy foods, vinegar and pickles.

Mother should bathe nipple and baby's



DR. J. ROZIER BIGGS

mouth with boric acid solution before each nursing.

Drink plenty of water and milk, but avoid strong tea and coffee, and all alcoholic beverages, unless ordered by your physician.

Until baby is three months old nurse every three hours up to 10 p. m., then at 2 a. m., starting on the regular three-hour schedule at 7 a. m.

After he is three months old, omit all night nursings; give but five nursings in the 24 hours at four-hour intervals, usually giving both breasts each time.

If your baby cries between feedings give him cool (not iced) boiled water without anything in it.

If he is awake give him plenty of water, whether he cries or not.

Do not wean, or give any other food without the advice of a physician.

The baby's bones, teeth and body are formed from substances in the food which the mother eats. She should, therefore, eat plain, nutritious foods, and if appetite fails, consult a physician.

The bowel movements of a breast-fed baby are usually of a bright yellow color, not foul in odor, and of a butter-like consistency. There are from one to four a day. Very often the movements have a greenish color, contain soft curds and are somewhat loose. If the baby is gaining weight regularly, such movements are not important and the baby requires no medicine.

The return of the monthly period, or a slight illness of the mother, are not reasons for weaning.

(To be continued)

L. U. NO. 677, CANAL ZONE

Editor:

In the September issue of the JOURNAL we had an article dealing with the alien employee on the Panama Canal. Comments from individuals and locals were expected, but no reference to this article or the subject was made. Of course it is not to be expected that the labor affairs of the Panama Canal are or can be fully understood by the members of the Brotherhood, nor that anything that can be handled locally should be aired in the JOURNAL, but when a situation arises that affects the craftsman in the States as well as those on the Canal, then we expect the members to acquaint themselves with this situation and to exert every effort in our behalf.

The situation at present is that the sum of \$22,000,000 or more is to be spent during the coming four or five years for building construction by the Navy and the Army in connection with war defenses. This in itself is merely an ordinary news item to the Brothers in the States. To us on the Panama Canal, 2,000 miles from the homeland and in a foreign country, it constitutes much more than a news item. The particular point vitally concerning organized labor on the Canal and especially the building trades crafts, is that in the bill providing the appropriation of this \$22,000,000 or more no instructions were made that only United States citizens be employed. The understood procedure of expenditure will be through the medium of a blanket contract to a United States firm. This contractor will in turn sub-let the various classes of work to lesser contractors, many of whom will be contractors in Panama and Colon cities. These local firms are not all real Panamanians by birth or race, most of them are not even citizens but are Americans, English, Germans, Italians, Spaniards and other nationalities. They will not use Americans and pay the rate in effect on the Canal, but will use principally English negroes from the West Indies (Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, etc.), and other aliens, paying them far below the rate established on the Canal by United States organized labor for United States citizens. The housing of these aliens will be a matter of little concern to the contractor, in that the demand for decent living conditions will be far less than if American citizens were employed.

Very true that the project will cost less if performed by the English negroes and other aliens whose scale of wages and style of living is far below that of United States citizens. But, is it good policy and good ethics for the United States Army and the United States Navy, our greatest exponents of patriotic sentiment, to permit the money given and appropriated by United States citizens for military and naval defense purposes to be paid out to English, German, Panamanian or other foreign nations subjects in preference to United States citizens? At this present moment this condition of aliens in the skilled crafts field in the employ of the army and navy is going on. The Panama Canal Metal Trades Council is fighting hard for their rights as American citizens and in a few minor cases have been successful. What has been accomplished is a mere drop in the bucket compared to what is to follow that needs correction.

Resolutions covering this situation were introduced in the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor by the local Central Labor Union and the Metal Trades Council, petitioning that all positions in connection with the Panama Canal above the grade of messenger and laborer be

filled with United States citizens only. Resolutions mean nothing if they are not followed by intense action, and action is what brings in results. Any contract let for Army or Navy work on the Panama Canal should have a clause attached stipulating that only American citizens must be used above the grade of messenger and laborer. The local patriotic societies of war veterans have been requested to participate, through their national headquarters, in the efforts of the Panama Canal Metal Trades Council to have the citizenship clause incorporated in all these contracts. The American Legion is especially expected to forcibly express itself in our behalf because of its continual propounding of patriotic sentiment and their preamble pledge "to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism." The expression expected is not one of upholding union labor, but of the insistence that only American citizens be used by the United States Army and United States Navy in all its works and undertakings on and in connection with the American owned Panama Canal. The employment of aliens on military and naval reservations on the Panama Canal is poor policy, and all the British West Indian negroes are not dumb.

Brothers, this is not communism, radicalism or red propaganda. Neither is it the intention nor the desire of union labor on the Panama Canal to deprive any individual of the right to work and live. It is simply an appeal that the United States Army and the United States Navy be compelled to live up to their own teachings of patriotism, and that all money appropriated to them by the citizens of the United States be expended through and to United States citizens, only. The Panama Canal Metal Trades Council is first, last and always for the employ of civilian American citizens on the American owned and American operated Panama Canal.

BY ELECTRICAL WORKER.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

Well, here it is Christmas and soon a New Year. I am going to try to get a letter in before the year is over.

The boys are always saying I never see any thing in the WORKER from L. U. No. 702.

Here's hopes that this gets in in time to go to press. But this scribe is just about as bad about getting a letter in as some of you are about coming to local meetings.

When you make your New Year's resolutions say that you are going to attend at least one meeting a month for 12 months in 1929.

This does not include 702 only, but every one that reads this letter.

Our B. A. has just been presented with a Buick coupe and he is very proud of the new car. Wire wheels and everything. How fast will it run, Scotty?

This scribe wishes you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and not any headaches.

W. P. (BILL) HOLLOMAN.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

As another month has rolled around it is time for me to struggle out another letter so that old members upon the road will know that Local No. 728 is still doing business at the old stand.

This being the day of rest and the wife having served a new dish for dinner, which was the result of reading page 577 of the

WORKER, by Sally Lunn, I feel more like letting the world go by than trying to compose something that will tickle the fancy of wire jerkers that read what I have to offer.

Now, if I lived where Brother O. B. Thomas does, so that all I had to do was to go out and select a nut tree of my particular fancy and lie down under it to enjoy myself, and had an obliging quake come along and shake the nuts down to me, all hulled and cracked, I would never write another worry for the editing staff or wisecrack Florida about a little blow of wind. But, so it goes, and we are content if not satisfied.

I find in the WORKER this month some very interesting articles and letters and I wonder how any Brother that reads his WORKER can ever be a backslider, but I suppose there are some that would slide out of anything. Get that way backing out of attics.

The election went by and we had no bloodshed in this community but sure had a quantity of tears. Brother Alva Custer is an awful good guesser and so fared pretty well and that goes to prove that there is good in everything.

Things are running along smoothly here, and we have about six or seven Brothers working at the trade and the rest have found work at something else, so I think we will be able to get along o. k. this winter and hope that all the other locals are just as well fixed, if not better.

We moved last month and are now holding forth in the Realtors' Building, room 206. It is much more convenient and gives John Olson more arm room when he gets started on the officers, but we have to take care of John because he keeps a watchful eye and speaks loud and long.

The farmers report a good crop so far this season and fairly good prices. Everything sure looks good in the field and we are expecting a good harvest and surely hope so, as it makes our spring work about 100 per cent better if the farmer connects, and next year at this time you won't have to put up with my prattle, as I will be farming—however, with a ticket in my pocket. And one thing more before I sign off: Don't forget to give this insurance the International Office has all set a look-see and get a hunk of it. It looks good to me.

Here's to you 'till next month—unless the Brothers can't stand any more.

EARLE L. WARREN.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

At our last election of officers, I had the honor (or was it misfortune?) of being elected press secretary. I am not much of a scribe, but the boys think so, and it is up to me to try not to disappoint them.

As you know, this is strictly a Navy Yard local, so I will not try to state conditions outside of the yard.

There are about 145 of us here now, but we expect a lay-off about the middle of January, when the Shipping Board vessel, "Defiance," is due to be finished. She is electrically driven, being supplied with Deisel driven generators.

We don't know just when the battleship "Nevada" is due to be finished.

Harry Howard and "King" Brady are the leading men on those two jobs and both of them are fine fellows to work under. No; that isn't blarney. It is the verdict of the whole bunch of us, including the helpers.

Say! fellows; Henry Stickney is a "sure-nuff" artist. Did you notice his drawing and painting in the December JOURNAL?

And while you are at it, don't forget that "Goody," of Local No. 103, is also coming right along with his cartoons.

Well, I guess we will be starting an "Art Corner" if any more "quicktricians" turn to artists. I might be tempted to bust loose with it myself, if the JOURNAL doesn't call a halt.

Here's a question suitable to be answered in "Everyday Science" columns. "Where does a light go when it goes out?"

This is enough damphoolishness for one time, so I will cease firing till next month.

A. G. SPAULDING.

L. U. NO. 912, COLLINWOOD, OHIO

Editor:

The year is drawing to a close and this may be my swan song as 'tis said our incoming chairman does not approve of my unlitary efforts. Maybe he is jealous of me or my job. This word jealous is getting to be a much used word.

As last meeting was election of officers, a red hot election campaign is now on. Some candidates are nonchalantly awaiting the pleasure of the membership while others are feverishly travelling from Ash-tabula to Warwhoop Junction whispering "Don't vote for that guy, his Aunt Hattie's husband is a straw boss and he don't comb his hair right." This is a labor organization, with a policy of "One for All and All for One," and a man's religion, lodge or family connections should not enter into the matter at all, and anything that cannot be said while looking a man in the eye should be left unsaid.

The by-laws committee is progressing very rapidly, and "Oh, Boy," can they eat?

The entertainment committee is putting on a smoker on election night, December 28, and all members will know whether they know how to put on a first class "bang up" smoker before this goes to press.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Brother electrical workers. Christmas has come and gone and most of the boys have started making New Year resolutions. Brother Frank Allen says that wine, women and song are the ruination of man so next year he's going to cut out the song. Brother Chase says he's going to attend meeting once in a while. Brother Bailey says he's not going to make any resolutions, then he won't have any to break. Well, here's one for all of us. Let's make 1929 a 100 per cent attendance year. Now, don't all break this one at once.

This has been a very prosperous year for L. U. No. 948. All are working at present. We are taking in a new member occasionally. Although we haven't heard a report from the new educational committee, we are expecting them to burst out with something good before long.

There is nothing much to report from L. U. No. 948 except good progress. Next Monday is election night and I expect we will have a new scribe, so I'll make this letter short and let him tell you all about it.

Local No. 948 wishes every member of organized labor a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

GEORGE E. STAFFORD.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

The second Monday in December saw our annual election of officers followed by an entertainment, the like of which we have never seen before.

Brother Ollie Gray, our present vice, steps up to the chair. Charlie Bennett is

our new vice and looks like good material. Brothers Miles, Horn and Irvine retain their old offices by acclamation and as nobody wanted the press secretary's job it was wished on to me again, so you will have to put up with me for another year. Close competition for the other offices made the election interesting, and as Brother J. L. McBride was reelected B. A., it looks like a prosperous year for 1929. Fairly good receipts are being received for Brother Fred Mathison's fund and those of you who have not contributed send it on now. Remember that little piece that you hear every meeting, "I also promise to aid and assist a needy Brother, he so appealing to me and I finding him worthy, to the extent of my means." This unfortunate Brother has appealed, and he is worthy, so please help him all you can.

Our entertainment was a g-r-a-n-d affair. The liquid refreshment was imported from London, Ont., and they certainly must have good water down there. The singing, recitations, and stories were of a very high order and rendered entirely by local talent. Vice-elect Charlie Bennett officiated at the piano and splicing cable is not the only thing that Charlie can do.

Among those present were noticed Brother Dunc. Ross and Bill Whittaker, both prominent citizens of St. James and well known in society circles in that select community. St. Vital was well represented by Fred Adams, while the north end sent Brothers Miles and Ab. Edwards to grace the festive board. West Kilderman contributed our esteemed Brother Davenport, while Elmwood, the heart of Winnipeg's aristocracy, donated Bill Allum. Brother Jock McPherson was there from Fort Roup and in fact every Scotchman who belongs to the local, yes and I noticed also from Local Union No. 435 that Brother McIntosh was in at the beginning and stayed till the end. You understand, Brother Edward, that the refreshments were free. I guess probably that accounted for so many of that race being there and no collection was taken.

We have had remarkably fine weather this fall and the work has kept going well. All our members are working and there is no sign of any lay off yet. I may say that our invalids are all progressing fairly well. Brother J. Woodman, who has been laid up with rheumatism so long, was able to attend our last meeting and seems to be getting along very well. Brother Andette, who was so badly burned with 2,200, is convalescent and has considerable skin grafted over the burns. Brother Armstead, who fell off a 35 some time ago, is doing well and hopes to be out soon. If the ohms do not re-volt and overcome the resistance before next month I'll tell you about the installation of officers next month.

IRVINE.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

About this time of the year we have all made some resolutions or planned to do something that has not been customary hitherto in our existence of the past. Possibly some of you wish to study and improve your talent along certain lines. Some want to change their habits. Others desire to buy a new car or real estate, and still others of us possibly wish to put extra money in the bank more regularly. Most of us will have a desire to elevate ourselves and habits for the better. But whatever it may be in the development of our lives, it will come from man's never contented or satisfied disposition. We are constantly striving for something better and to have more comfort-

able surroundings, improvements on what we already have. A beneficent purpose. Struggling always on for success and the ultimate realization of it is progress. Supposing that we were all contented with the lot that we have in life, didn't care for anything better or more, or didn't wish to improve on what we already now have. Right then and there our progress would cease.

Now how about our local? Now then, let us take stock of ourselves and our local union. Analyze it. What can we do to improve it? How can we add to its membership? In what way can we increase the fund in our treasury? What will be the best way to go about creating harmony and a brotherly feeling among ourselves and a better understanding with our employers? In general, what will be the best route in making better conditions for all concerned. Get the vision, one and all of us. Formulate the idea. Don't leave it for "George" to do, but knuckle down ourselves and go to work. Then, when the year of 1930 is about to appear on the horizon, then and not until then, you can glance back and be proud of yourselves and your local union's achievements.

The New Year is going to find us, I think, with considerable construction and building taking shape, for we have just witnessed our oil gusher blow in. And drilling has already started on new locations here. A number of new buildings that were contemplated for the New Year of 1929 and now with the oil well coming in will make the building program a certainty. In real estate circles it is stated that two large hotels are planned, and one of them is to be a 25-story structure. Enlargements and improvements are slated for some of the others. All of the members are now employed and we are going to be in a position to use a few more Brothers from our sister locals in a short time, I believe. But, don't rush here with the expectation of finding employment on your arrival, as we are not in a position at the present writing to say how many will be needed. But you Brothers who are not working and who do come this way, do not fail to notify the secretary and register with the local union before attempting to go to work.

MONDAY.

Start a Read-the-Journal-Every-Month-Club. No dues. No officers. No obligations. No work. But three hours of pleasure and profit once a month all the year.

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

Chats from Local Union No. 1154 from the land of prunes, lemons and nuts. Our election of officers is drawing near and this will be probably my last entry in your news columns of the year. Will try to remind the Brother readers and fans of the news columns that we are still in existence with the Christmas rush approaching and the shops are picking up a few decorating jobs besides the general trend of business which has been rather slow the past year.

Well, the elephant has been hitched to the golden chariot again, let's see what happens in the next four years.

I believe we are in one of the worst and hardest jurisdictions in the United States to keep a clean and organized working condition. In the first place, we are 14 miles from the shopping district of Los Angeles, located on the shores of the mighty Pacific. The city of Los Angeles up to date has a population of 1,275,000 inhabitants according to the public utilities' recent reports, such as light and gas companies' surveys and the telephone companies report their installation department can not keep up with new subscribers. Any how it takes 30 to 40 days to get a new phone installed. The city has increased steadily in the last 20 years and will continue to for an indefinite period to come. The city and suburban banks run into the hundreds, built up solid foundation, as solid as finance can build them and to the writer's knowledge none has failed with the exception of one which was in 1913 and that one finally got its nose above water and started breathing again and fought its way back to Eternal life. Our state banking laws are very rigid and whenever a dollar goes out there must be security for it.

The city of Los Angeles is surrounded by 75 to 100 suburban cities reaching out as far as 60 miles, all reached by interurban cars as the Pacific Electric Railroad goes on record as owning and operating more miles of street railway than any city in the United States and if any reader wants statistics I can give them.

Then again, in a local's jurisdiction there is liable to be from three to seven cities of a sixth class, each one having a different wiring ordinance and inspection and a journeyman has to take an examination and

MOST OF THEM WEAR UNION MADE

See that the women of your family start the New Year right, wearing union made silk hosiery. If union men and their families will insist on full fashioned hosiery of union workmanship, they will not only guarantee fair conditions and wages for the full fashioned hosiery workers, but will be sure of getting the best quality in this very necessary article of dress.

The Unity Company of Milwaukee, Wis., sells a first class full fashioned silk stocking bearing the label of the United Textile Workers. This is the only brand of women's full fashioned hosiery which bears the union label.

But there are many other makes manufactured by union labor under excellent conditions, and these include the leading brands of hosiery, obtainable in every city. Here is the latest list—keep it for reference:

BERKELEY	GOUGHAM GOLD STRIPE	LAUREL
BEST MAID	GRANITE	LEHIGH
BLUE HERON	HARRIS	MERIT
CADET	LOGAN	MODERN MAID
CO-ED (Berger)	McCALLUM	NOMEND
CONRAD 51	HOLEPROOF	OLIVER
DORIS	HOLLYWOOD	ONYX POINTX
EVERWEAR	HOLYOKE	PROPPER
FINERY CORAL BAND	LADY HAVEN	TITANIA
GOLD SEAL	LARKWOOD VAMP TOE	TRIO
GORDON V LINE		VAN RAALTE

Further information as to these union brands can be had from the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, 2530 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

carry a license for each one. The influx of home seekers arriving every day is unlimited and a majority of the working class locate in the suburban cities. Probably one-third of them only bring their families and depend upon their financial resources after they land. Whether an electrician or a plumber or what not, as a general rule they end up in a seab shop. I read of other locals telling of bad conditions and of good conditions, for instance, 80 per cent good. What would they be here? Just lucky to be 50-50. All I can say is Los Angeles No. 83 and her sister cities must have high powered business agents or else these locals could not exist.

We have here in the city of Santa Monica, merchants organizations that get busy once or twice a year and start a trade at home campaign. First they decorate their shopping streets for several miles and contract an out of town contractor from Hollywood to do the work. Our local submitted a letter to several hundred merchants which I will ask our lenient Editor to print.

"Santa Monica, Calif.,

"November 30, 1928.

"To the Management:

"The sponsors of this letter believe they have a very important message to impart to you.

"In your present Christmas preview celebration program, we believe your intentions are to promote a trade at home spirit among the citizens of Santa Monica, Calif., and we are in absolute accord with it. To spend here means to increase property here, it increases employment thereby creating more spending power among the citizens of our city.

"In face of the following facts we would like to ask where the spirit of trade at home came in during the decorating of the streets with electrical effects in the past few weeks in preparation for your gala shopping campaign.

"Mr. Otto K. Olson, an out-of-town electrical man, working without a license or permit, a non-resident of Santa Monica, and we doubt taxpayer, installed the electrical effects on our streets. We have between 75 and 100 electrical contractors and electricians doing business here, paying taxes, license fees, permits and what not in our city coffers of which they are glad to pay, not merely because it is the law, but helps build the city.

"Some remarks made by the heads of the celebration were overheard and sounded like this—there was not an electrician in Santa Monica that could do the work. To prove that this is not so, we wish to refer you to the laws as made by our citizens pertaining to electrical work. Before any person, firm or corporation enters into the business in this city they must present themselves before the commission or board of examiners and stand a rigid examination as to their fitness to operate and install electrical equipment. We are very sure Mr. Olson's men did not qualify.

"The above mentioned contractors and electricians are living here and buying their food and clothing from merchants listed on the front page of the November 23, 1928, issue of Shopping News.

"We want to live and let live, but we cannot buy from you if you cannot buy from us.

"There has always been a lax interest taken among the working people of Santa Monica, especially in the building trade line. Homes, apartments, hotels and store buildings are being built every month without the least consideration of home labor. The out-of-town worker brings his lunch,

cigarettes or tobacco, has a full tank of gas in his car when he arrives here and possibly ventures a dime for a bottle of milk, thus the extent of his buying power here, and while this work is going on our home town workers are walking the streets with their buying power completely cut off.

J. P. BRADY,

Recording Secretary.

C. B. THOMAS.

Move Rowboat on Land or Sea

Enthusiastic oarsmen who live too far from water to enjoy their favorite sport may be rescued by a German inventor. By means of his new boat they can go for a row on the city streets or almost anywhere else. Water is not necessary. The invention is, in fact, a rowboat which can travel equally well on land or on water, being propelled in each case by oarsmen working the oars. In the water the rowboat may travel in the usual way. For travel on land there are two pairs of wheels, like the wheels of an automobile. The two forward wheels are connected to a standard steering wheel and may be used to guide the craft either on land or in water. In the latter element they act like a double rudder placed at the bow of the boat instead of in the more usual position at the stern. The two rear wheels are so constructed that for travel on land they can be connected by gears to a kind of rowing machine, operated by short oars like those on the exercise machines used in gymnasiums. The oarsmen's strokes thus turn the wheels and propel the vehicle, like the various kinds of small, man-power automobiles used by children. In the water, the conventional longer oars may be substituted and the boat actually rowed, or the short-oared rowing machine may be left in gear, and the boat propelled, somewhat more slowly, by the revolutions of the rear wheels, these being built in turbine form so that they act as propellers.

Waste Crankcase Oil Seen as Menace

A new business at which clever chemists in every city may be able to earn a few dollars is foreshadowed by the threat of authorities of Washington, D. C., to forbid garages any longer to dump old crankcase oil from automobiles into the city sewers. This oil usually contains, the authorities protest, enough gasoline and other inflammable substances to produce explosive gas in the sewer system. Manhole explosions are becoming more frequent in American cities and the dumping of waste crankcase oil is considered one reason for this. This oil is useless, until again refined to remove the iron dust and carbon and other dirt which has accumulated in it during use. When done in a plant of reasonable capacity, such refining is expected to show a profit but no way is known to do it profitably on a small enough scale so that every garage could re-refine its own waste oil. The Washington authorities propose to require that each garage install a safe storage tank for waste crankcase oil, from which tanks an official contractor will remove the oil at intervals to a central refining plant. If this plan works well in Washington it will probably prove an incentive for chemists acquainted with oil refining to install similar plants in other cities, obtain the exclusive right to collect oil and make their profits by the sale of the re-purified material.

Study the Family Insurance Plan originated by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association described in this number.

Men Keep Their Bodies In Tropics

A strictly scientific comparison of fashionable men's clothing with that of women, much to the disadvantage of the former, is reported by the German hygienist, Dr. Ernst Friedberger of the University of Greifswald, already known for his condemnation of over-cooked foods. Dr. Friedberger placed sensitive thermometers underneath the clothes of men and women, to measure the temperature next the skin. Side by side with these he placed instruments to measure the humidity and pieces of a chemically-impregnated paper sensitive to the health-giving rays of light. Through the thin, loosely-woven fabrics which women now wear almost exclusively, the light rays penetrate to a considerable extent; sufficiently, Dr. Friedberger believes, to have a substantial benefit to health. The temperature next to a woman's skin inside her clothing is as much as ten degrees lower and the humidity a third to a half less than in the same position inside the masculine coat and vest. Fashions of clothing compel the average modern man, Dr. Friedberger asserts, to spend most of his life, winter and summer, in the debilitating climate of the tropics. Only his face and hands are allowed to stick out into healthier surroundings. On the contrary, the average woman keeps the clothed part of her body in a climate resembling the cool, dry air of the Alpine mountains.

Jobs for Mice

What was probably the world's only mouse engine, dating back to the early days of the steam engine and costing less than one-hundredth of a cent per mouse-power-hour, is described by Miss Flora F. Longenholt of New York City in a letter to the Washington magazine, the "Pathfinder." In 1912, Miss Longenholt reports, a Scotchman named David Hutton noticed an ordinary house mouse turning the wire wheel of a cage, like a squirrel. Being a Scotchman, he perceived in this a pure waste of useful energy. Accordingly he bought mouse and cage for a shilling, rigged a mechanical contrivance to attach to the wheel and set the mouse to work spinning thread. A few years later, the account continues, Mr. Hutton had two mice thus at work as spinners and contemplated installing ten thousand mice and cages in a large empty building, putting mouse-power on a factory scale. The average run of the mice, Miss Longenholt states, was ten and one half miles a day, providing power to spin from 100 to 120 threads each 25 inches long. One cent's worth of oatmeal was food enough for 35 days, during which each mouse ran an average of 362 miles and spun over three thousand threads. On the wage basis then prevailing for women spinners each mouse earned three cents a week and showed a profit for Mr. Hutton of about \$1.50 a year. Mr. Hutton's death, and perhaps the development of power machinery soon thereafter, put a stop to the plan for a mouse-operated factory.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5



"LIBERTY'S A GLORIOUS FEAST"—BURNS

I cut it out of the 'Daily Mystery.' He puts things so well—he always has such nice ideas."

And Felix, getting up, would walk a little and sit down again too suddenly. Then, as if entreating him to look over her want of "cleverness," she would put out a hand that, for all its whiteness, had never been idle and smooth his forehead. It had sometimes touched him horribly to see with what despair she made attempts to follow him in his correlating efforts, and with what relief she heard him cease enough to let her say: "Yes, dear; only, I must show you this new kind of expanding cork. It's simply splendid. It bottles up everything!" And after staring at her just a moment he would acquit her of irony. Very often after these occasions he had thought, and sometimes said: "Mother, you're the best Conservative I ever met." She would glance at him then, with a special loving doubtfulness, at a loss as to whether or no he had designed to compliment her.

When he had given her half an hour to rest he made his way to the blue corridor, where a certain room was always kept for her, who never occupied it long enough at a time to get tired of it. She was lying on a sofa in a loose gray cashmere gown. The windows were open, and the light breeze just moved in the folds of the chintz curtains and stirred perfume from a bowl of pinks—her favorite flowers. There was no bed in this bedroom, which in all respects differed from any other in Clara's house, as though the spirit of another age and temper had marched in and dispossessed the owner. Felix had a sensation that one was by no means all body here. On the contrary. There was not a trace of the body anywhere; as if some one had decided that the body was not quite nice. No bed, no wash-stand, no chest of drawers, no wardrobe, no mirror, not even a jar of Clara's special pot-pourri. And Felix said:

"This can't be your bedroom, Mother?"

Frances Freeland answered, with a touch of deprecating quizzicality:

"Oh! yes, darling. I must show you my arrangements." And she rose. "This," she said, "you see, goes under there, and that under here; and that again goes under this. Then they all go under that, and then I pull this. It's lovely."

"But why?" said Felix.

"Oh! but don't you see? It's so nice; nobody can tell. And it doesn't give any trouble."

"And when you go to bed?"

"Oh! I just pop my clothes into this and open that. And there I am. It's simply splendid."

"I see," said Felix. "Do you think I might sit down, or shall I go through?"

Frances Freeland loved him with her eyes, and said:

"Naughty boy!"

And Felix sat down on what appeared to be a window-seat.

"Well," he said, with slight uneasiness,

for she was hovering, "I think you're wonderful."

Frances Freeland put away an impeachment that she evidently felt to be too soft.

"Oh! but it's all so simple, darling." And Felix saw that she had something in her hand, and mind.

"This is my little electric brush. It'll do wonders with your hair. While you sit there, I'll just try it."

A clicking and a whirring had begun to occur close to his ear, and something darted like a gadfly at his scalp.

"I came to tell you something serious, mother."

"Yes, darling; it'll be simply lovely to hear it; and you musn't mind this, because it really is a first-rate thing—quite new."

Now, how is it, thought Felix, that any one who loves the new as she does, when it's made of matter, will not even look at it when it's made of mind? And, while the little machine buzzed about his head, he proceeded to detail to her the facts of the state of things that existed at Joyfields.

When he had finished, she said:

"Now, darling, bend down a little."

Felix bent down. And the little machine began severely tweaking the hairs on the nape of his neck. He sat up again rather suddenly.

Frances Freeland was contemplating the little machine.

"How very provoking! It's never done that before!"

"Quite so!" Felix murmured. "But about Joyfields?"

"Oh, my dear, it is such a pity they don't get on with those Mallorings! I do think it sad they weren't brought up to go to church."

Felix stared, not knowing whether to be glad or sorry that his recital had not roused within her the faintest suspicion of disaster. How he envied her that single-minded power of not seeing further than was absolutely needful! And suddenly he thought: "She really is wonderful! With her love of church, how it must hurt her that we none of us go, not even John! And yet she never says a word. There really is width about her; a power of accepting the inevitable. Never was woman more determined to make the best of a bad job. It's a great quality!" And he heard her say:

"Now, darling, if I give you this, you must promise me to use it every morning. You'll find you'll soon have a splendid crop of little young hairs."

"I know," he said gloomily; "but they won't come to anything. Age has got my head, mother, just as it's got 'the Land's.'"

"Oh, nonsense! You must go on with it, that's all!"

Felix turned so that he could look at her. She was moving round the room now, meticulously adjusting the framed photographs of her family that were the only decoration of the walls. How formal, chiseled, and delicate her face, yet how almost fanatically decisive! How frail and light her figure, yet how indomitably active! And the mem-

ory assailed him of how, four years ago, she had defeated double pneumonia without having a doctor, simply by lying on her back. "She leaves trouble," he thought, "until it's under her nose, then simply tells it that it isn't there. There's something very English about that."

She was chasing a bluebottle now with a little fan made of wire, and, coming close to Felix, said:

"Have you seen these, darling? You've only to hit the fly and it kills him at once."

"But do you ever hit the fly?"

"Oh, yes!" And she waved the fan at the blue-bottle, which avoided it without seeming difficulty.

"I can't bear hurting them, but I don't like flies. There!"

The bluebottle flew out of the window behind Felix and in at the one that was not behind him. He rose.

"You ought to rest before tea, mother."

He felt her searching him with her eyes, as if trying desperately to find something she might bestow upon or do for him.

"Would you like this wire—"

With a feeling that he was defrauding love, he turned and fled. She would never rest while he was there! And yet there was that in her face which made him feel a brute to go.

Passing out of the house, sunk in its Monday hush, no vestige of a Bigwig left, Felix came to that new-walled mound where the old house of the Moretons had been burned "by soldiers from Tewkesbury and Gloucester," as said the old chronicles dear to the heart of Clara. And on the wall he sat him down. Above, in the uncut grass, he could see the burning blue of a peacock's breast, where the heraldic bird stood digesting grain in the repose of perfect breeding, and below him gardeners were busy with the gooseberries. "Gardeners and the gooseberries, of the great!" he thought. "Such is the future of our Land." And he watched them. How methodically they went to work! How patient and well-done-for they looked! After all, was it not the ideal future? Gardeners, gooseberries, and the great! Each of the three content in that station of life into which—! What more could a country want? Gardeners, gooseberries, and the great! The phrase had a certain hypnotic value. Why trouble? Why fuss? Gardeners, gooseberries, and the great! A perfect land! A land dedicated to the week-end! Gardeners, goose—! And suddenly he saw that he was not alone. Half hidden by the angle of the wall, on a stone of the foundations, carefully preserved and nearly embedded in the nettles which Clara had allowed to grow because they added age to the appearance, was sitting a Bigwig. One of the Settleham faction, he had impressed Felix alike by his reticence, the steady sincerity of his gray eyes, a countenance that, beneath a simple and delicate urbanity, had still in it something of the best type of schoolboy. "How comes he to have stayed?" he mused. "I thought they always fed and scattered!"

And having received an answer to his salutation, he moved across and said:

"I imagined you'd gone."

"I've been having a look around. It's very jolly here. My affections are in the North, but I suppose this is pretty well the heart of England."

"Near 'the big song,'" Felix answered. "There'll never be anything more English than Shakespeare, when all's said and done." And he took a steady, sidelong squint at his companion. "This is another of the types I've been looking for," he reflected. The peculiar "don't-quite-touch-me" accent of the aristocrat—and of those who would be—had almost left this particular one, as though he secretly aspired to rise superior and only employed it in the nervousness of his first greetings. "Yes," thought Felix, "he's just about the very best we can do among those who sit upon 'the Land.' I would wager there's not a better landlord nor a better fellow in all his class, than this one. He's chalks away superior to Mal-loring, if I know anything of faces—would never have turned poor Tryst out. If this exception were the rule! And yet—! Does he, can he, go quite far enough to meet the case? If not—what hope of regeneration from above? Would he give up his shooting? Could he give up feeling he's a leader? Would he give up his town house and collecting whatever it is he collects? Could he let himself sink down and merge till he was just unseen leaven of good-fellowship and good-will, working in the common bread?" And squinting at that sincere, clean, charming, almost fine face, he answered himself unwillingly: "He could not!" And suddenly he knew that he was face to face with the tremendous question which soon or late confronts all thinkers. Sitting beside him—was the highest product of the present system! With its charm, humanity, courage, chivalry up to a point, its culture, and its cleanliness, this decidedly rare flower at the end of a tall stalk, with dark and tortuous roots and rank foliage, was in a sense the sole justification of power wielded from above. And was it good enough? Was it quite good enough? Like so many other thinkers, Felix hesitated to reply. If only merit and the goods of this world could be finally divorced! If the reward of virtue were just men's love and an unconscious self-respect! If only "to have nothing" were the highest honor! And yet, to do away with this beside him and put in its place—What? No kiss-me-quick change had a chance of producing anything better. To scrap the long growth of man and start afresh was but to say: "Since in the past the best that man has done has not been good enough, I have a perfect faith in him for the future!" No! That was a creed for archangels and other extremists. Safer to work on what we had! And he began:

"Next door to this estate I'm told there's ten thousand acres almost entirely grass and covert, owned by Lord Baltimore, who lives in Norfolk, London, Cannes, and anywhere else that the whim takes him. He comes down here twice a year to shoot. The case is extremely common. Surely it spells paralysis. If land is to be owned at all in such great lumps, owners ought at least to live on the lumps, and to pass very high examinations as practical farmers. They ought to be the life and soul, the radiating sun, of their little universes; or else they ought to be cleared out. How expect keen farming to start from such an example? It really looks to me as if the game laws would have to go." And he redoubled his scrutiny of the Bigwig's face. A little furrow in its brow had deepened visibly, but nodding, he said:

"The absentee landlord is a curse, of

course. I'm afraid I'm a bit of a one myself. And I'm bound to say—though I'm keen on shooting—if the game laws were abolished, it might do a lot."

"You wouldn't move in that direction, I suppose?"

The Bigwig smiled—charming, rather whimsical, that smile.

"Honestly, I'm not up to it. The spirit, you know, but the flesh—! My line is housing and wages, of course."

"There it is," thought Felix. "Up to a point, they'll move—not up to the point. It's all fiddling. One won't give up his shooting; another won't give up his power; a third won't give up her week-ends; a fourth won't give up his freedom. Our interest in the thing is all lackadaisical, a kind of bun-fight of pet notions. There's no real steam." And abruptly changing the subject, he talked of pictures to the pleasant Bigwig in the sleepy afternoon. Of how this man could paint, and that man couldn't. And in the uncut grass the peacock slowly moved, displaying his breast of burning blue; and below, the gardeners worked among the gooseberries.

CHAPTER XXVI

Nedda, borrowing the bicycle of Clara's maid, Sirrett, had been over to Joyfields, and only learned on her return of her grandmother's arrival. In her bath before dinner there came to her one of those strategic thoughts that even such as are no longer quite children will sometimes conceive. She hurried desperately into her clothes, and, ready full twenty minutes before the gong was due to sound, made her way to her grandmother's room. Frances Freeland had just pulled this, and, to her astonishment, that had not gone in properly. She was looking at it somewhat severely, when she heard Nedda's knock. Drawing a screen temporarily over the imperfection, she said: "Come in!"

The dear child looked charming in her white evening dress with one red flower in her hair; and while she kissed her, she noted that the neck of her dress was just a little too open to be quite nice, and at once thought: "I've got the very thing for that."

Going to a drawer that no one could have suspected of being there, she took from it a little diamond star. Getting delicate but firm hold of the Mechlin at the top of the frock, she popped it in, so that the neck was covered at least an inch higher, and said:

"Now, ducky, you're to keep that as a little present. You've no idea how perfectly it suits you just like this." And having satisfied for the moment her sense of niceness and that continual itch to part with everything she had, she surveyed her granddaughter, lighted up by that red flower, and said:

"How sweet you look!"

Nedda, looking down past cheeks colored by pleasure at the new little star on a neck rather browned by her day in the sun, murmured:

"Oh, Granny! it's much too lovely! You mustn't give it to me!"

These were moments that Frances Freeland loved best in life; and, with the untruthfulness in which she only indulged when she gave things away, or otherwise benefited her neighbors with or without their will, she added: "It's quite wasted; I never wear it myself." And, seeing Nedda's smile, for the girl recollected perfectly having admired it during dinner at Uncle John's, and at Becket itself, she said decisively, "So that's that!" and settled her down on the sofa. But just as she was thinking, "I have the very thing for the dear child's sunburn," Nedda said: "Granny, dear, I've been meaning to tell you—Derek and I are engaged."

For the moment Frances Freeland could do nothing but tremulously interlace her fingers.

"Oh, but, darling," she said very gravely,

"have you thought?"

"I think of nothing else, Granny."

"But has he thought?"

Nedda nodded.

Frances Freeland sat staring straight before her. Nedda and Derek, Derek and Nedda! The news was almost unintelligible; those two were still for her barely more than little creatures to be tucked up at night. Engaged! Marriage! Between those who were both as near to her, almost, as her own children had been! The effort was for the moment quite too much for her, and a sort of pain disturbed her heart. Then the crowning principle of her existence came a little to her aid. No use in making a fuss; must put the best face on it, whether it were going to come to anything or not! And she said:

"Well, darling, I don't know, I'm sure. I dare say it's very lovely for you. But do you think you've seen enough of him?"

Nedda gave her a swift look, then dropped her lashes, so that her eyes seemed closed. Snuggling up, she said:

"No, Granny, I do wish I could see more; if only I could go and stay with them a little!"

And as she planted that dart of suggestion, the gong sounded.

In Frances Freeland, lying awake till two, as was her habit, the suggestion grew. To this growth not only her custom of putting the best face on things, but her incurable desire to make others happy, and an instinctive sympathy with love-affairs, all contributed; moreover, Felix had said something about Derek's having been concerned in something rash. If darling Nedda were there it would occupy his mind and help to make him careful. Never dilatory in forming resolutions, she decided to take the girl over with her on the morrow. Kirsteen had a dear little spare room, and Nedda should take her bag. It would be a nice surprise for them all. Accordingly, next morning, not wanting to give any trouble, she sent Thomas down to the Red Lion, where they had a comfortable fly, with a very steady, respectable driver, and ordered it to come at half past two. Then, without saying anything to Clara, she told Nedda to be ready to pop in her bag, trusting to her powers of explaining everything to everybody without letting anybody know anything. Little difficulties of this sort never bunkered her; she was essentially a woman of action. And on the drive to Joyfields she stilled the girl's quavering with:

"It's all right, darling; it'll be very nice for them."

She was perhaps the only person in the world who was not just a little bit afraid of Kirsteen. Indeed, she was constitutionally unable to be afraid of anything, except motor-cars, and, of course, earwigs, and even them one must put up with. Her critical sense told her that this woman in blue was just like anybody else, besides her father had been the colonel of a Highland regiment, which was quite nice, and one must put the best face on her.

In this way, pointing out the beauty of each feature of the scenery, and not permitting herself or Nedda to think about the bag, they drove until they came to Joyfields.

Kirsteen alone was in, and, having sent Nedda into the orchard to look for her uncle, Frances Freeland came at once to the point. It was so important, she thought, that darling Nedda should see more of dear Derek. They were very young, and if she

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INJUNCTIONS MENACE HUMAN LIBERTY IN U. S.

(Continued from page 9)

prietor of that place has no natural, no legal right to that property before the customer chooses to give it to him.

The result is that when you regard a business as property you are again regarding a means as an end; you are confounding very different things, and yet this distinction is important because upon it is based the fabric of working men's liberties.

It would be presumptuous on my part to try and define for you the particular kind of law limiting injunctions that you should pass. I have spent a good many years of close study of this subject, and when the final reckoning of my accounting in this world is made, one of the things that I shall feel most proud of is the fact that I had the great opportunity of working with President Walker, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and with Mr. Victor Olander, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in the drafting and the passage of the Limitation of Injunctions Act which is now upon the statute books of Illinois—the only state at the present time that has such limiting legislation.

False Defense Made

That is my right to talk to you upon this subject, and I understand very clearly the difficulties involved. We had written a bill which was presented to the legislature before the one that was passed—a bill that I still think was an immeasurably better bill than the one finally enacted into law—and in that bill we tried to define the question of business and of property; but the distinguished lawyers that form so large a part of our legislature immediately objected to the definition and legislating by definition. We got into all kinds of trouble. That bill was defeated and we finally put in the other bill, which was not as desirable as the first bill. Nevertheless, there is a problem with which you ladies and gentlemen must deal, you must try to find a means to prevent courts of law basing themselves upon a conception of labor and business as property in defense of their issuance of injunctions.

Now I want to point out to you also that our courts have violated these fundamental principles of equity in a great many flagrant cases. I have already said that a court should not issue an injunction where statute law already prevails, and yet you know that in many cases where a strike has been called an employer will go into court and will ask for an injunction against acts of violence. Many a time good, decent, law-abiding citizens outside of the labor movement have said to me, "Father, what do you mean by advocating the limitation of the injunction power of the courts? Look at all the acts of violence these terrible trade unionists commit. Are you going to permit them to continue? Are you going to forbid the courts to issue injunctions in these cases?" And I always come back and say, "Most decidedly I mean to limit the power of the court to issue injunctions against acts of violence." Why? Because such acts are already forbidden by statute law, and these men that commit crime—and I am going to have something to say on that subject in a minute or two—these men that commit crime can be adequately punished under the existing statute law. And, incidentally, let me say they should be punished.

I remember during our fight for the Limitation of Injunctions Bill in the Illinois State Legislature a gentleman of the name

of LaPorte, a member of the House of Representatives and a large metal manufacturer in the city of Peoria, got on his feet to make an eloquent speech against the passage of this legislation. He drew a very lurid picture of a strike that had been called at his plant. He described how one day, as he was driving out of the plant, he had been hit on the back of the head by a brick, and how a bullet had been fired at him and missed him, and various other things of that kind. Mr. LaPorte is quite an eloquent man, he has considerable mastery of speech, and he informed the House of Representatives that if they passed this bill they would open the gate wide to a continuation of acts of violence of that kind—all of which is a perfectly fallacious argument.

One day, in discussing this matter with Mr. LaPorte, I urged this upon him: "Suppose there had been a lot of burglaries in your neighborhood and you had a lot of valuable possessions in your home, as you doubtless have. You have read about these burglaries and you are anxious and disturbed, you can't sleep at night, you are awakened by every little sound, every creak in the stairs. Finally you say, 'I can't stand this any more. I am going to get relief.' You go down to the court of equity and you say to the judge: 'Your Honor, I am greatly worried about all these burglaries taking place around me. I don't sleep well at night, and I would like you to issue an injunction against a burglar entering my house.' What do you think the judge would say? The judge would say, 'My dear sir, I sympathize with you and I am very sorry for you, but I cannot possibly issue an injunction because the statute law already forbids the burglar to enter your house. You don't need an injunction, you need a policeman. You go down and get adequate police protection, to which as a citizen you are entitled, but I cannot issue an injunction.' And the judge would be perfectly correct in that."

But now a strike is called in the same man's plant and he is anxious to get a lot of strike breakers in there—and strike breakers are not as big fools as they look sometimes, they know quite well that it may not be pleasant for them unless they manage to get various kinds of police protection and so on—and so the employer goes into court and says: "Your Honor, I have got a strike on in my plant and I am terribly afraid of these terrible union leaders down there. They are in an ugly temper of mind. I am afraid they will commit some acts of violence. I want to get in a lot of strike breakers and I don't want them hurling bricks and everything else at them and clubbing them and cracking their skulls. Please issue an injunction against these acts of violence." And the judge will say, "certainly," and he will take the injunction already prepared by the lawyer and sign his name to it, and out it goes.

Deprived of Trial Right

Is there any difference? None that I can see. But there is a tremendous difference in the effects. Supposing some hot-headed union man does hurl a brick through a factory window or happens to drop a monkey wrench into a piece of machinery when nobody is looking, what happens? He or possibly some leader of the strike is hauled into court and is told he is in violation of the injunction therefore must spend a certain time as the guest of the public in jail. He has been deprived of his fundamental, constitutional right of trial by jury by action of that kind, and very often a great many strikes have been broken in this way. There is a violation,

first of the fundamental principle of equity, that an injunction shall not issue where statute law applies.

I have already dealt with the second violation of where it shall only issue in defense of property and property rights, and labor and business are not property rights.

I want to point out to you, as you know quite well, of course, that there has been a great deal of discrimination in the use of injunctions. I am not going to weary you by quoting a lot of cases I could quote, but take the difference between the Buck Stove and Range case, where an injunction was issued because you gentlemen or you officers declared the Buck Stove and Range Company unfair to organized labor, and the case of the South Dakota Retail Dealers' Association, where they declared that certain firms, such as Montgomery Ward and Company, were unfair to them. In the Buck Stove and Range Company case the court issued an injunction against your officers, against Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, John Mitchell, et al.; but when the Montgomery Ward Company went into the courts of South Dakota and prayed for relief against the action of the South Dakota Retail Dealers' Association the injunction was quite rightly and justly refused. What is the difference? None that I can see, except that in one case trade unionists were concerned and in the other case distinguished and wealthy merchants and citizens and pillars of churches and upholders of the state and everything else of that kind were concerned.

You know public psychology is peculiar. You see a man with a dirty face and dirty hands and dressed in blue overalls and jumper, and he is capable of every dark crime imaginable; but when a man is nicely dressed in a Prince Albert, as I am, and his finger nails are polished and his hair brushed and parted, it is quite impossible to believe that he would commit any wrong at all. He might set fire to an orphan asylum and steal pennies out of blind men's cups, but it is awfully hard to believe it, and I am afraid that a great many of our actions in government and our court decisions have been influenced by that kind of general psychology and attitude of mind.

We have a fundamental principle that all men are free and equal before the law, and all men should be free and equal before the law, and it is just because I believe that fundamental that all men should on all occasions be free and equal before the law that I spend much of my time in trying to fight this evil of the use of injunctions in labor disputes by the courts of America.

Freedom of Speech Forbidden

Again, injunctions are frequently issued not only in defense of property rights, but in curtailment of other rights. You have had injunctions issued against you forbidding you to go out on strike, forbidding you to talk, forbidding you to pay strike dues and various things of that kind, forbidding you to assemble together and discuss your own problems, forbidding even freedom of speech, and every one of those things you have a perfectly natural and constitutional right to do.

A few years ago when the car shop strike was on there was a very distinguished and well known and highly honorable gentleman who was Attorney-General of the United States—Mr. Daugherty, for fear you may have forgotten his name—who went into the Federal Courts of America and managed to secure the issuance of 300 injunctions in that particular strike in different parts of the country. That injunction, among other things, forbade people to speak in favor of the strike. Well, there were

some citizens who were not concerned in that strike, among others myself, who wished very much to talk about that strike and to talk in favor of it. Lots of my friends think I talk a great deal too much, but anyhow I wanted to talk on that particular occasion, and down in Bloomington, Ill., I did talk on that strike two or three days after the Daugherty injunction was unjustly issued.

Don't misunderstand me—I am a law-abiding citizen, I believe thoroughly in the constitution and laws of this country, and that everybody should obey the constitution and laws of the states and the United States. Furthermore, I have the very highest veneration and respect for the courts of this country, from the Supreme Court of the United States down to the humblest municipal police court, and I believe the citizens of the country should obey the rules and orders of courts; but when a court comes along and tells me that I may not speak in defense of right and justice, that I may not speak in defense of the downtrodden and oppressed, that I may not point out injustice when injustice is being committed, then I am here to say there is a higher law than the judge-made law of United States courts that commands me to speak, and I am going to speak.

How Revolts Are Made

I am not a trade unionist, and therefore that injunction limited my rights. Now there is something fundamentally wrong when courts put otherwise decent and law-abiding citizens in the position of being necessarily violators of the orders of courts, and it is out of that kind of thing that the fabric of revolutions is made. Men do not long stand for the serious violation of their rights and liberties, and therefore I here today, gentlemen, say to you that, in my opinion, the most important problem which you have to deal with is the solution of this problem of injunctions, to try to agree upon a set policy, to try to get laws passed in Congress forbidding the federal courts unlimited power to issue injunctions in such cases as I have enumerated. And those of you who come from the various and individual states should go back to your states and try to get legislation placed upon the statute books of the states limiting the power of state courts to issue injunctions in similar cases.

And now, ladies and gentlemen of the Federation, before I sit down I want to refer to another matter, a matter rather closely allied with the subject which I have been discussing, and I sincerely hope that no one of you will misinterpret or misunderstand either what I say or the motive that inspires me to say these things.

In the first place, as a preface to this let me say that I know all the best of your great movement and I also know all the worst of it. Let me say that I have been associated for a great many years with a great many of your leaders in the Middle West and I know them to be honest, upright, fearless, intelligent, able men. I have always regarded it as a precious privilege to have been able to be closely associated with President Walker and Secretary Olander and the members of the Joint Labor Legislative Board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. I can say, in the words of Kipling, "Thank God I have lived and worked with men."

You have reason to be proud of the splendid leadership that you have in your great organization. I was proud of my acquaintance and friendship with your late lamented President, Samuel Gompers. I am proud also to call your present President, William Green, my friend. I have known

Mr. James O'Connell and Mr. Frank Morrison and your other officers for several years—not, it is true with the same intimate knowledge that I have of the men in Illinois—and you have every reason to be proud of the honesty and the fearlessness and the ability of your leadership. On the other hand—and I say this with sorrow—sometimes you do have men to betray the high and holy cause of labor by dishonesty, by graft, by crime, by corruption, yes, even by murder. And from time to time the argument is thrown into my teeth by those who know that I have always tried to uphold and defend the great labor movement, that there are men who are criminals even in official positions in the ranks of labor, and I have to hang my head in shame and acknowledge it.

Get Rid of Corruption

If it is not impertinent on the part of an outsider to come in here and use the privilege of this floor for this purpose, might I suggest that the finest thing that the American Federation of Labor can do, allowing, of course, for your various laws and regulations of your different organizations, is to rigidly and immediately exclude from the ranks of organized labor all those who have been guilty of any kind of dishonesty, of grafting, of corruption, of racketeering or of crime. You would remove at once one of the strongest and most powerful arguments that is sometimes used against you. I say this, not in criticism, far from it, I know too well the difficulties that face you; I understand far too well that you, the great body of honest and fearless leaders of labor, are the ones whose hearts are rent more than any other by the conduct of those whom I refer to. And I say these things in no spirit of criticism.

I said I know you. I know the best of you, I know the worst of you, and I say it sincerely and honestly. I love the American Federation of Labor and I am not afraid at any time to stand and meet the criticism that is made against you. There is no organization in the world, of course, not even sometimes the Church, that can withstand the criticism based upon the misdeeds of certain particular individuals, and in many cases such argument is unfair and unjust. I recognize that cheerfully, but nevertheless it is the duty of every organization to try as far as possible to rid itself of men of this kind, and especially when you are going in state and nation before the great American people, pleading to them for the preservation of your rights and liberties and the limitation of the injunction power of the courts. It is necessary that you shall come not only into the courts of equity and the courts of chancery but into congress and the legislatures of this land with clean hands, that you at least uphold the great principles of right and justice and fairness.

It grieves me, therefore, when I see unjustifiable conduct committed by trade unionists in any position of influence or leadership. I hope you will not consider that I presumed upon your good nature and your kindness in saying this. I say it out of the deep affection I have for you, out of the deep admiration that I have for the great work that you have done and that you are doing. I am only asking you to remove a fear, a deep seated fear that lies in the hearts of a great many citizens of this country who would otherwise be sympathetic with you. Whatever may have been said in days gone by about the need sometimes of intimidation and of acts of violence in labor disputes, ladies and gentlemen, believe me those days are past and gone forever.

I might go on and talk on another subject that I am fond of talking about—the use of under cover men in the trade union movement by employers. I am perfectly well aware that a great many acts of violence are instigated in the first place by rats such as these, but because sometimes the other man does wrong is no reason why you should do wrong. The way to combat crime is not with crime. The more crime sometimes that those on the other side of this controversy may commit, the more reason is there for you to stand up before the world, clean and blameless and unafraid.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for the high honor that you have conferred upon me. I thank you for the patience with which you have listened and I want to close with just a word of encouragement. Sometimes I know that you feel discouraged. Your work appears dull and monotonous. Sometimes it may appear small and insignificant. Sometimes you may be overwhelmed by the tremendous and overwhelming powers that seem to be arrayed against you, but fear not and be unafraid, because with the few little exceptions that I have mentioned and that may be altogether laid aside for the time being, you of the American Federation of Labor are struggling for the great cause of social justice. As I have said to some of you on previous occasions, the great forces and powers of this world may take justice and may bury her in a grave as deep as the center of the earth; they may place injustice upon a golden throne and may arm her with all the might of the armies and navies of this world, but as sure as there is a God in Heaven justice shall break from her grave, shall strike down injustice, and with a bright, shining scepter of justice and of charity, shall rule the hearts and minds of men. For your cause, the cause of justice, is the cause of God, and the cause of God cannot lose.

Good Breeding to Avoid Nicotine

Methods of plant breeding like those made famous by Luther Burbank are to be used to create new kinds of tobacco so harmless that anyone could smoke a carload, it is announced by Dr. M. Popp of the Agricultural College at Brandenburg, Germany. Authorities differ about what causes harmful actions of tobacco on the human body; some accusing the nicotine while others blame the traces of wood alcohol or tar-like substances produced by the burning of the tobacco fiber. Dr. Popp agrees with the accusers of nicotine and points out that when most of the nicotine is removed from tobacco, as is possible by several modern methods, the amount that can be smoked without apparent bodily damage increases considerably. By chemical analyses of hundreds of samples of tobacco leaves collected from individual plants Dr. Popp has proved that the percentage of nicotine in them is extremely variable; some plants containing relatively large amounts of the poison while other plants contain very little. By breeding the plants with little nicotine for a few generations, as well as by the use of fertilizers and methods of cultivation designed to decrease the production of nicotine, Dr. Popp is confident that he can produce a race of tobacco plants containing too little nicotine to be harmful even to the most sensitive person. The flavor of the tobacco is believed to be quite independent of the amount of nicotine that is present and Dr. Popp expects to keep this flavor unchanged in his artificially-bred varieties.

IN MEMORIAM

William P. Haughton, L. U. No. 2

Whereas the Almighty Father has called from our midst our Brother, William P. Haughton;

Whereas we, as members of Local No. 2, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at this loss. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and the charter be draped for 30 days.

CHARLES FRANK,
MAX KRAFT,
WILLIAM LANTZ,
Committee.

Charles Anderberg, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call suddenly from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, Charles Anderberg, and

Whereas Local Union No. 6, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost an active, earnest and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved by the members of Local Union No. 6, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of our late Brother, Charles Anderberg; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6 be draped in respect to the memory of Brother Charles Anderberg for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late deceased Brother, Charles Anderberg, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ALBERT E. COHN,
HOWARD E. DUNN,
H. P. BRIGAERTS,
Committee.

Adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., Wednesday, November 21, 1928.

CHARLES C. TERRILL,
President.
HOWARD E. DUNN,
Recording Secretary.

Fred Dickenson, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Fred Dickenson; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Dickenson Local No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Dickenson Local No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of his great services to our Brotherhood and recognizes its keen loss in his passing and it further expresses its condolence to his dear family in their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Dickenson and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 9 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOSEPH HANAGIN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William Fitzgerald, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, William Fitzgerald; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Fitzgerald Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Fitzgerald and hereby expresses its appreciation of his service to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Fitzgerald, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 9 be draped with mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother.

WILLIAM PARKER,
JOSEPH HANAGIN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Arthur Wilson, L. U. No. 41

Whereas Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler and Holder of mankind has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to take from our midst on this earth our Brother, Arthur Wilson, to his Heavenly home; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory to him and that a copy of these resolutions will be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication in same.

A. FISHER,
H. FINK,
G. WILLAX,
Committee.

Guy Lyons, L. U. No. 48

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Guy Lyons; and

Whereas his many friends and fellow workers in Local Union No. 48 deeply regret his sudden and unexpected death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his untimely death, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of our departed Brother, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 48, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy sent to the International Office to be published in our official Journal.

H. W. BOYNTON,
J. A. CHAMBERLAIN,
Committee.

Clayton G. McAdams, L. U. No. 567

Whereas it has been the award of Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to select from our daily association our friend and Brother, Clayton G. McAdams; and

Whereas we can but attempt to convey our sincere sympathy to those who revere the associations of home so untimely severed; and

Whereas Brother McAdams, as a charter member of Local 567, was respected as one of her loyal supporters for recognition and will be missed with more than a passing thought; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local 567 extend to his bereaved ones our sincere sympathy and assurance of the belief that life has but commenced; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his mother, a copy be spread upon the records of our organization and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

W. T. BRADFORD,
J. H. NICHOLSON,
M. M. MCKENNEY,
Committee.

James Keefe, L. U. No. 65

Resolved, That Local Union No. 65, I. B. E. W., records its profound respect for our late Brother, James Keefe, and senses a great loss through his death. He set an example of service and self-sacrifice which is inspiring, was a true and loyal member and was greatly beloved by all of us. Words are inadequate to express our feelings at this time, except the following: "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." Local Union No. 65 wishes to extend to Brother Keefe's widow and the members of his family its deepest sympathy and joins with them in mourning the loss of not only a splendid member of our organization, but a most excellent citizen.

JAMES M. DUBEL,
NICK BURKARD,
JOE REARDON,
Committee.

P. E. Shumaker, L. U. No. 76

Brothers, we have lost our friend, P. E. Shumaker, a faithful member of L. U. No. 76, since March 1, 1923, and previously a member of L. U. No. 65, Butte, Mont.

Your committee feels that of this departed Brother we can say: "He was a good union man," that there is no higher honor we can pay his memory; and

Whereas we wish to convey this sentiment and our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and family; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this record be sent them; and further be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. J. NEWTON,
GEO. MCCARTNEY,
R. ROY SMITH,
Committee.

E. L. Powelson, L. U. No. 83

Whereas Local Union 83, I. B. E. W., Los Angeles, Calif., has suffered the loss of one of its true and loyal members, who for many years has been an active and conscientious worker in the interest and welfare of all men and women who toil, in the person of Brother E. L. Powelson, departed from our midst November 30, 1928, after a short illness; and

Whereas Brother E. L. Powelson leaves as mourners a loving wife and six children; and Whereas Brother E. L. Powelson was a loyal member of several trade unions, and active in promoting and striving to better humanity, the loss of Local Union 83 is shared by the entire labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 83 expresses to the bereaved family of the late Brother Powelson its sincere sympathy with their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union 83 be draped for a period of 30 days and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this union, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal, and to the Los Angeles Citizen for publication. This resolution submitted by

CHARLES E. DWYER,
A. E. SWINGLE,
WALTER A. SMITH,
M. F. BAKER,
Committee.

Ed. J. Seamon, L. U. No. 125

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty to remove from our midst, our beloved Brother, Edward J. Seamon; and

Whereas Brother Seamon was always a willing worker for the betterment of humanity and was at all times willing to make any personal sacrifice necessary for the cause; and

Whereas the wife has lost a husband and the Brotherhood has lost a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes and the charter be draped for 30 days.

DALE B. SIGLER,
R. I. CLAYTON,
J. SCOTT MILNE,
Committee.

Conrad C. Jacobus, L. U. No. 214

Whereas the members of Local Union 214 deeply regret the sad and sudden death of our esteemed Brother Jacobus; and

Whereas Local Union 214 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to his relatives our deepest and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to the memory of our departed Brother and a copy of this resolution be sent to his wife, and one to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

R. WESTGARD,
Recording Secretary.

Harry E. Tindle, L. U. No. 310

Whereas the Almighty Father has removed from our midst Brother Harry E. Tindle, who was for many years a faithful member of the I. B. E. W.; and

Whereas in his death Local Union 310 has suffered a great loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 310, extend our heartfelt sympathies to his wife and relatives in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and one to the Worker for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,
STANLEY THOMSON,
W. J. SHANNON,
Committee.

Walter B. Wheeler, L. U. No. 471

Whereas the members of Local No. 471, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply regret the sad and sudden death of our esteemed Brother, Walter B. Wheeler; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family our deepest sympathy and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our records and a copy be published in our official Journal.

A. W. BOYNTON,
WESTON LYONS,
WILLIAM J. FARRELL,
Committee.

Roy M. Ware, L. U. No. 681

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 681, I. B. E. W., announce the sudden passing of our late Brother, Roy M. Ware, November 26, 1928; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the International office to be published in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union 681.

Lawrence G. McPherson, L. U. No. 723

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 723, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our Brother, Lawrence G. McPherson, whom God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst;

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion which deprives us of the companionship of so kind and faithful a friend and Brother, and though we bow to the Divine Will, nevertheless we mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 723 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

ANTHONY J. OFFERLE,
HERBERT F. BOND,
ANTHONY J. McMAHON,
Committee.

Fred Z. Neal, L. U. No. 723

Whereas Local Union No. 723, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last tribute of respect to the memory of one of its most esteemed members, Brother Fred Z. Neal, who has passed on to that undiscovered country from whence no traveler returns. His noble qualities and kindly spirit, his loyalty and deep affection will ever remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him best; and

Whereas we recognize that in his death

Local Union No. 723, I. B. E. W., has lost a highly esteemed member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 723 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives in their hour of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife, another copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a third copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. McMAHON,
HERBERT F. BOND,
ANTHONY J. OFFERLE,
Committee.

James B. Gregory, L. U. No. 865

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 865, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, James B. Gregory, who was a charter member of our local.

Whereas Local Union No. 865 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in honor of our esteemed Brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

WILLIAM S. PEREGOY,
ROBERT S. MONTGOMERY,
W. M. MOLESWORTH,
Committee.

THE FREELANDS

(Continued from page 46)

could stay for a few weeks, they would both know their minds so much better. She had made her bring her bag, because she knew dear Kirsteen would agree with her; and it would be so nice for them all. Felix had told her about that poor man who had done this dreadful thing, and she thought that if Nedda were here it would be a distraction. She was a very good child, and quite useful in the house. And while she was speaking she watched Kirsteen, and thought: "She is very handsome, and altogether ladylike; only it is such a pity she wears that blue thing in her hair—it makes her so conspicuous." And rather unexpectedly she said:

"Do you know, dear, I believe I know the very thing to keep your hair from getting loose. It's such lovely hair. And this is quite a new thing, and doesn't show at all; invented by a very nice hairdresser in Worcester. It's simplicity itself. Do let me show you!" Quickly going over, she removed the kingfisher-blue fillet, and making certain passes with her fingers through the hair, murmured:

"It's so beautifully fine; it seems such a pity not to show it all, dear. Now look at yourself!" And from the recesses of her pocket she produced a little mirror. "I'm sure Tod will simply love it like that. It'll be such a nice change for him."

Kirsteen, with just a faint wrinkling of her lips and eyebrows, waited till she had finished. Then she said:

"Yes, mother dear, I'm sure he will," and replaced the fillet. A patient, half-sad, half-quizzical smile visited Frances Freeland's lips, as who should say: "Yes, I know you think that I'm a fuss-box, but it really is a pity that you wear it so, darling!"

At sight of that smile, Kirsteen got up and kissed her gravely on the forehead.

When Nedda came back from a fruitless search for Tod, her bag was already in the little spare bedroom and Frances Freeland gone. The girl had never yet been alone with her aunt, for whom she had a fervent admiration not unmixed with awe. She idealized her, of course, thinking of her as one might think of a picture or statue, a symbolic figure, standing for liberty and justice and the redress of wrong. Her never-varying garb of blue assisted the

girl's fancy, for blue was always the color of ideals and aspiration—was not blue sky the nearest one could get to Heaven—were not blue violets the flowers of spring? Then, too, Kirsteen was a woman with whom it would be quite impossible to gossip or small talk; with her one could but simply and directly say what one felt, and only that over things which really mattered. And this seemed to Nedda so splendid that it sufficed in itself to prevent the girl from saying anything whatever. She longed to, all the same, feeling that to be closer to her aunt meant to be closer to Derek. Yet, with all, she knew that her own nature was very different; this, perhaps, egged her on, and made her aunt seem all the more exciting. She waited breathless till Kirsteen said:

"Yes, you and Derek must know each other better. The worst kind of prison in the world is a mistaken marriage."

Nedda nodded fervently. "It must be. But I think one knows, Aunt Kirsteen!"

She felt as if she were being searched right down to the soul before the answer came:

"Perhaps. I knew myself. I have seen others who did—a few. I think you might."

Nedda flushed from sheer joy. "I could never go on if I didn't love. I feel I couldn't, even if I'd started."

With another long look through narrowing eyes, Kirsteen answered:

"Yes. You would want truth. But after marriage truth is an unhappy thing, Nedda, if you have made a mistake."

"It must be dreadful. Awful."

"So don't make a mistake, my dear—and don't let him."

Nedda answered solemnly:

"I won't—oh, I won't!"

Kirsteen had turned away to the window, and Nedda heard her say quietly to herself:

"Liberty's a glorious feast!"

Trembling all over with the desire to express what was in her, Nedda stammered:

"I would never keep anything that wanted to be free—never, never! I would never try to make any one do what they didn't want to!"

She saw her aunt smile, and wondered whether she had said anything exceptionally foolish. But it was not foolish—surely not—to say what one really felt.

"Some day, Nedda, all the world will say that with you. Until then we'll fight those who won't say it. Have you got everything in your room you want? Let's come and see."

To pass from Becket to Joyfields was really a singular experience. At Becket you were certainly supposed to do exactly what you liked, but the tyranny of meals, baths, scents, and other accompaniments of the "all-body" regime soon annihilated every impulse to do anything but just obey it. At Joyfields, bodily existence was a kind of perpetual skirmish, a sort of grudging accompaniment to a state of soul. You might be alone in the house at any meal-time. You might or might not have water in your jug. And as to baths, you had to go out to a little white-washed shed at the back, with a brick floor, where you pumped on yourself, prepared to shout out, "Halloo! I'm here!" in case any one else came wanting to do the same. The conditions were in fact almost perfect for seeing more of one another. Nobody asked where you were going, with whom going, or how going. You might be away by day or night without exciting curiosity or comment. And yet you were conscious of a certain something always there, holding the house together; some principle of life, or perhaps—just a woman in blue. There, too, was that strangest of all phenomena in an English home—no game ever played, outdoors or in.

The next fortnight, while the grass was ripening, was a wonderful time for Nedda, given up to her single passion—of seeing more of him who so completely occupied her heart. She was at peace now with Sheila, whose virility forbade that she should dispute pride of place with this soft and truthful guest, so evidently immersed in rapture. Besides, Nedda had that quality of getting on well with her own sex, found in those women who, though tenacious, are not possessive; who, though humble, are secretly very self-respecting; who, though they do not say much about it, put all their eggs in one basket; above all, who disengage, no matter what their age, a candid but subtle charm.

But that fortnight was even more wonderful for Derek, caught between two passions—both so fervid. For though the passion of his revolt against the Mallorings did not pull against his passion for Nedda, they both tugged at him. And this had one curious psychological effect. It made his love for Nedda more actual, less of an idealization. Now that she was close to him, under the same roof, he felt the full allurements of her innocent warmth; he would have been cold-blooded indeed if he had not taken fire, and, his pride always checking the expression of his feelings, they glowed ever hotter underneath.

Yet, over those sunshiny days there hung a shadow, as of something kept back, not shared between them; a kind of waiting menace. Nedda learned of Kirsteen and Sheila all the useful things she could; the evenings she passed with Derek, those long evenings of late May and early June, this year so warm and golden. They walked generally in the direction of the hills. A favorite spot was a wood of larches whose green shoots had not yet quite ceased to smell of lemons. Tall, slender things those trees, whose stems and dried lower branch-growth were gray, almost sooty, up to the feathery green of the tops, that swayed and creaked faintly in a wind, with a sighing of their branches like the sound of the sea. From the shelter of those Highland trees, rather strange in such a countryside, they two could peer forth at the last sunlight gold-powdering the fringed branches, at the sunset flush dyeing the sky above the Beacon; watch light slowly folding gray wings above the hay-fields and the elms; mark the squirrels' scurry along, and the pigeons' evening flight. A stream ran there at the edge, and beech-trees grew beside it. In the tawny-dappled sand bed of that clear water, and the gray-green dappled trunks of those beeches with their great, sinuous, long-muscled roots, was that something which man can never tame or garden out of the land: the strength of unconquerable fertility—the remote deep life in nature's heart. Men and women had their spans of existence; those trees seemed as if there forever! From generation to generation lovers might come and, looking on this strength and beauty, feel in their veins the sap of the world. Here the laborer and his master, hearing the wind in the branches and the water murmuring down, might for a brief minute grasp the land's unchangeable wild majesty. And on the far side of that little stream was a field of moon-colored flowers that had for Nedda a strange fascination. Once the boy jumped across and brought her back a handkerchief full. They were of two kinds: close to the water's edge the marsh orchis, and farther back, a small marguerite. Out of this they made a crown of the alternate flowers, and a girdle for her waist. That was an evening of rare beauty, and warm enough already for an early chafer to go blooming in the dusk. An evening when

they wandered with their arms around each other a long time, silent, stopping to listen to an owl; stopping to point out each star coming so shyly up in the gray-violet of the sky. And that was the evening when they had a strange little quarrel, sudden as a white squall on a blue sea, or the tiff of two birds shooting up in a swift spiral of attack and then—all over. Would he come tomorrow to see her milking? He could not. Why? He could not; he would be out. Ah! he never told her where he went; he never let her come with him among the laborers like Sheila.

"I can't; I'm pledged not."

"Then you don't trust me!"

"Of course I trust you; but a promise is a promise. You oughtn't to ask me, Nedda."

"No; but I would never have promised to keep anything from you."

"You don't understand."

"Oh! yes, I do. Love doesn't mean the same to you that it does to me."

"How do you know what it means to me?"

"I couldn't have a secret from you."

"Then you don't count honor."

"Honor only binds oneself!"

"What d'you mean by that?"

"I include you—you don't include me in yourself, that's all."

"I think you're very unjust. I was obliged to promise; it doesn't only concern myself."

Then silent, motionless, a yard apart, they looked fiercely at each other, their hearts stiff and sore, and in their brains no glimmer of perception of anything but tragedy. What more tragic than to have come out of

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an elysium of warm arms round each other, to this sudden hostility! And the owl went on hooting, and the larches smelled sweet! And all around was the same soft dusk wherein the flowers in her hair and round her waist gleamed white! But for Nedda the world had suddenly collapsed. Tears rushed into her eyes; she shook her head and turned away, hiding them passionately. . . . A full minute passed, each straining to make no sound and catch the faintest sound from the other, till in her breathing there was a little clutch. His fingers came stealing round, touched her cheeks, and were wetted. His arms suddenly squeezed all breath out of her; his lips fastened on hers. She answered those lips, with her own desperately, bending her head back, shutting her wet eyes. And the owl hooted, and the white flowers fell into the dusk off her hair and waist.

After that, they walked once more enlaced, avoiding with what perfect care any allusion to the sudden tragedy, giving themselves up to the bewildering ecstasy that had started throbbing in their blood with that kiss, longing only not to spoil it. And through the sheltering larch wood their figures moved from edge to edge, like two little souls in paradise, unwilling to come forth.

After that evening love had a poignancy it had not quite had before; at once deeper, sweeter, tinged for both of them with the rich darkness of passion, and with discovery that love does not mean a perfect merger of one within another. For both felt themselves in the right over that little quarrel. The boy that he could not, must not, resign what was not his to resign; feeling dimly, without being quite able to shape the thought even to himself, that a man has a life of action into which a woman cannot always enter, with which she cannot always be identified. The girl feeling that she did not want any life into which he did not enter, so that it was hard that he should want to exclude her from anything. For all that, she did not try again to move him to let her into the secret of his plans of revolt and revenge, and disdained completely to find them out from Sheila or her aunt.

And the grass went on ripening. Many and various as the breeds of men, or the trees of a forest, were the stalks that made up that greenish jungle with the waving, fawn-colored surface; of rye-grass and brome-grass, of timothy, plantain, and yarrow; of bent-grass and quack-grass, fox-tail, and the green-hearted trefoil; of dandelion, dock, musk-thistle, and sweet-scented vernal.

On the 10th of June Tod began cutting his three fields; the whole family, with Nedda and the three Tryst children, working like slaves. Old Gaunt, who looked to the harvests to clothe him for the year, came to do his share of raking, and any other who could find some evening hours to spare. The whole was cut and carried in three days of glorious weather.

The lovers were too tired the last evening of hay harvest to go rambling, and sat in the orchard watching the moon slide up through the coppice behind the church. They sat on Tod's log, deliciously weary, in the scent of the new-mown hay, while moths flitted gray among the blue darkness of the leaves, and the whitened trunks of the apple-trees gleamed ghostly. It was very warm; a night of whispering air, opening all hearts. And Derek said:

"You'll know tomorrow, Nedda."

A flutter of fear overtook her. What would she know?

CHAPTER XXVII

On the 13th of June Sir Gerald Malloring, returning home to dinner from the House

of Commons, found on his hall table, enclosed in a letter from his agent, the following paper:

"We, the undersigned laborers on Sir Gerald Malloring's estate, beg respectfully to inform him that we consider it unjust that any laborer should be evicted from his cottage for any reason connected with private life, or social or political convictions. And we respectfully demand that, before a laborer receives notice to quit for any such reason, the case shall be submitted to all his fellow laborers on the estate; and that in the future he shall only receive such notice if a majority of his fellow laborers record their votes in favor of the notice being given. In the event of this demand being refused, we regretfully decline to take any hand in getting in the hay on Sir Gerald Malloring's estate."

Then followed ninety-three signatures, or signs of the cross with names printed after them.

The agent's letter which enclosed this document mentioned that the hay was already ripe for cutting; that everything had been done to induce the men to withdraw the demand, without success, and that the farmers were very much upset. The thing had been sprung on them, the agent having no notion that anything of the sort was on foot. It had been very secretly, very cleverly, managed; and, in the agent's opinion, was due to Mr. Freeland's family. He awaited Sir Gerald's instructions. Working double tides, with luck and good weather, the farmers and their families might perhaps save half of the hay.

Malloring read this letter twice, and the enclosure three times, and crammed them deep down into his pocket.

It was pre-eminently one of those moments

which bring out the qualities of Norman blood. And the first thing he did was to look at the barometer. It was going slowly down. After a month of first-class weather it would not do that without some sinister intention. An old glass, he believed in it implicitly. He tapped, and it sank further. He stood there frowning. Should he consult his wife? General friendliness said: Yes! A Norman instinct of chivalry, and perhaps the deeper Norman instinct, that, when it came to the point, women were too violent, said, No! He went up-stairs three at a time, and came down two. And all through dinner he sat thinking it over, and talking as if nothing had happened; so that he hardly spoke. Three-quarters of the hay at stake, if it rained soon! A big loss to the farmers, a further reduction in rents already far too low. Should he grin and bear it, and by doing nothing show these fellows that he could afford to despise their cowardly device? For it was cowardly to let his grass get ripe and play it this low trick! But if he left things unfought this time, they would try it on again with the corn—not that there was much of that on the estate of a man who only believed in corn as a policy.

(To be continued)

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Study the Family Insurance Plan originated by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association described in this number.

The union label signifies the application in industrial life of rules which every good citizen supplies in individual life, cleanliness, honesty and care for the young. It stands always for the facts of today, but never for a tradition of yesterday.—*Samuel Gompers.*

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METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGIAZET, I. S.

NOTICE

Friends of Michael Gill are anxious to get in touch with Gill's relatives wherever they may be throughout the United States. They request that relatives of Michael Gill communicate at once to Local Union 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 47 North Ogden Avenue, Chicago.

Members who see this notice can do well, if knowing relatives of Michael Gill, they bring this request to their attention.

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN.

UNEMPLOYMENT BECOMES 1929'S MOST PRESSING ISSUE

(Continued from page 12)

Mr. Dennison: If business men accepted responsibility of keeping all employees regularly employed, and did not take on new men, unless the management could keep them regularly employed, seasonal unemployment could be cut down 50 per cent.

Mr. Hapgood: After a worker has been with the firm six months the management accepts the responsibility for regular employment and every man is put on a yearly salary basis. This is accomplished by shifting all extension work to dull periods, and by the manufacture of by-products.

Mr. Lewisohn: Unemployment is a symptom of a lot of complex situations that arise in other problems. Seasonal unemployment which is a needless waste, costing the country \$2,000,000,000 annually, is susceptible to the most definite immediate attack. Varying prices at the right time, judicious advertising, introduction of supplementary lines, and manufacturing for stock are ways of obviating this type of unemployment.

Mr. Draper: By budgeting of output the Draper firm succeeded in keeping all workers employed 12 months of the year, whereas, formerly the company had 600 per cent payroll increase in October, November and December.

Mr. Willard: Before the war, the Baltimore and Ohio felt it had no responsibility for its men; since then it has developed a new philosophy, a tenet of which is responsibility for employment. By budgeting work for whole year, the Baltimore and Ohio has cut turnover in shops down to 5 per cent. (Mr. Willard expressed the opinion that no firm, once adopting this plan of stabilization, would ever return to the old less rationalistic system, for great savings resulted from the new.)

Mr. Jackson: The Union Pacific has also cut turnover by proper budgeting.

Mr. Loree: Mr. Loree's roads have found that out-of-employment benefit in the nature of two weeks' pay when the worker was laid off tended to stimulate management to increased efforts to keep men on payrolls.

Mr. Larkin: By diversifying product Bethlehem Steel has stabilized employment and reduced the cost of manufacturing steel \$7.30 a ton.

Mr. Stuart: A proper system of employment agencies lessens unemployment, and also provides data for vocational guidance. (Mr. Stuart said he believed Canada would soon have a national system of unemployment insurance.)

Senator Wagner is preparing bills looking toward collection of statistics on unemployment, long range planning of public works, and federal co-operative effort with states in finding work for idle men.

The conference of big business men, planned for March 5 and 6 at Washington, is largely engineered by the merchandising groups including Edward Filene, of Boston, and Manny Strauss, of New York. Mr. Strauss is a chain store magnate. For

some time enlightened merchants have taken the position that before goods can be moved from shop shelves, the great masses must have high purchasing power.

At Chicago, during its annual meeting the American Economic Association considered the "New Unemployment." Sumner H. Slichter, Professor of Economics, Cornell, Leo Wolman, research expert for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Dr. Lubin discussed this subject.

Filene Attacks Problem

At the same time, up in New England, Edward A. Filene, owner of Boston's leading department store, began advocating high wages as the key to prosperity. Buying power is essential to prosperity, he said.

American retailers have it in their power to put into operation the principle to help a more general distribution of wealth on a scale involving billions of dollars a year, the Boston merchant declared in an address to the Springfield Merchants Bureau. This can be done, he said, through a war on waste which accounts for at least \$8,000,000,000 of the \$40,000,000,000 worth of goods Americans buy annually from retail stores. And by interesting themselves in affairs outside their own shops, he said, they can contribute to the reduction of other enormous wastes through political graft, poor health, poor housing and other social wastes that are paid for out of the consumer's dollar.

Quoting estimates of the United States Department of Commerce on preventable waste in retail distribution, Filene said it could be eliminated by the new scientific methods of mass distribution which have reached their highest point in the large chain organizations, and which will find their final expression in huge chains of department stores.

An Age of Companionate Prosperity

"This \$8,000,000,000, added to the buying power of masses of consumers throughout the country, will add enormously to national prosperity," the Boston merchant declared. "General business can be permanently prosperous only when millions of people—that is the masses—have buying power. Their purchases add to the prosperity of merchants, and the larger orders of merchants make the manufacturers prosperous, and factories running at higher capacity enable more workers to earn more money. It is a happy cycle in which prosperity begets prosperity. It is 'companionate prosperity' based on the buying power of the masses, because for any one of us to enjoy the greatest possible permanent prosperity the

masses of our citizens must have buying power.

"Prosperity is not wealth but buying power and this buying power must be enjoyed, not by a relatively few wealthy persons but by millions of consumers. If we merchants had the chance to distribute a billion dollars to the residents of our trade area we would not use that power to create a thousand millionaires; we would rather divide it up among 100,000 buyers, giving each one \$10,000—or we might decide to give \$5,000 to 200,000 buyers. But however we divided this wealth we would not use our opportunity to make a few millionaires because the ordinary merchant cannot depend on the trade of the wealthy for his sales and profits.

"You cannot make profits from wealthy customers, unless you are selling de luxe articles. The quoted business successes of the future are going to be made by those who produce and distribute commodities in terms of millions. But this can be done only if industry creates consumers as well as products. Prosperity is not concentrated wealth but distributed buying power."

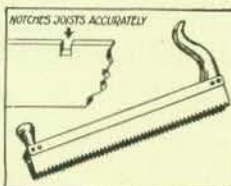
How Buying Power Is Created

The new scientific methods of mass production "create" buying power in two ways, Mr. Filene explained. Because of the high production per worker in factories operating on mass principles, it is possible to pay high wages, and because of the low production costs on goods produced in volume, they can be sold cheaply. The decision to pay high wages and sell cheaply, he added, is not done because it is altruistic but because it is necessary if mass production is to succeed.

"Mass production cannot live unless there are masses of consumers to buy the product," he said. "There is nothing so silly as a man planning to produce a million automobiles or five million pairs of shoes if he is going to charge \$25,000 for each automobile and \$50 for each pair of shoes. He has got to set the price at a figure which a million people can afford for automobiles and five million for shoes.

Producing Consumers as Well as Products

"Mass production, fortunately, can produce consumers as well as products through paying high wages and selling at low prices. In volume production, where each worker is making hundreds of articles or parts per day, the difference between a high wage and a low wage is practically insignificant when spread over the great volume of production. High wages are possible because there is high production.



"JIFFY" JOIST NOTCHER

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Cuts holes 1" to 3" in diameter in sheet metal, outlet boxes, bakelite, etc. Fits any standard brace. It may also be used with drill press. Special this month only, Joist Notcher, \$2; Junior Cutter, \$2.75; if accompanied by this ad only.

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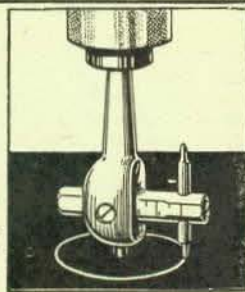
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"Furthermore, in mass production the greatest total profit comes from the largest volume of sales and this volume can be obtained only by keeping the prices low through low costs and low profits per article."

Because mass production must sell cheaply, Mr. Filene said, it cannot tolerate wastes in distribution which add greatly to the final selling price and therefore limit the market.

"It is disgraceful that in many lines the final selling price is double the production cost. As a retailer I often say that I shall die disgraced because the spread of distribution costs is greater today than when I began business."

"The estimate of \$8,000,000,000 as preventable waste is none too large. The only satisfactory feature in the situation is that every time we cut costs of doing business 6 or 7 per cent we retailers can save in the neighborhood of a billion dollars and distribute it among millions of consumers. And it will be all right for us to keep a little for ourselves. Most of us need it because the profit of the average merchant is not more than five cents on the dollar, and thousands are barely making a living."

RADIO

(Continued from page 21)

served intact throughout the radio and intermediate frequency amplification processes, and that the incidental background noises must be reduced to a minimum. With reference to this last, we cannot impress it too strongly on the reader's mind that, while the carelessly designed super-heterodyne may be guilty of a serious background, the properly engineered one is absolutely noiseless.

Presentation of Tubes

In conclusion, we present a resume of the eight tubes of the present-day super-heterodyne, together with a brief comment on the functions of each of them, as follows:

Two radio-frequency tubes: These not only magnify the original signal, but also serve to eliminate much interference and many undesirable signals before passing the desired signal on to the

First detector: This takes care of the incoming signal and then throws it into interference with a local frequency produced by the

Oscillator: This device can be adjusted to produce a frequency that will result in a 180 kilocycle heterodyne frequency when thrown into interference with the desired signal frequency.

Two intermediate frequency tubes: These amplify the signal, converted to an intermediate and fixed frequency, and pass it on to the

Second detector: This separates the latent sound values from the carrier wave and passes them on to the

Power output tube: This builds up the audio signal to a point where it can actuate the loud speaker.

It will be noted from the above description that only one audio tube is used, and that this is the power tube. The first audio tube is dispensed with altogether and a special power detector is substituted. This power detector incorporates an unique method of operation that does away with overloading, the most common source of distortion with which we have to contend.

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An Announcement



¶ As is our custom, we shall again this year, bind into an attractive volume the 12 issues of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL**.

¶ This volume will be bound in handsome blue cloth, quarter trimmed in rich red—all union made—a permanent addition to any library.

¶ In recent years, individuals and local unions have purchased these volumes for \$3.75 postpaid, and the price in 1929 will be the same.

¶ Some locals have made gifts of them to libraries; or to friends.

¶ The character of the articles, stories and correspondence of the **JOURNAL** makes it both a record and a weapon. Much information of permanent value lies in this receptacle.

¶ Limited edition — First come, first served.



Electrical Workers Journal



LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 11 TO DECEMBER 10, 1928



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
I. O. 3922	4374	124	459001	459310	246	306101	306135	384	724347	724356	580	703774	703786	
Org. Committee, T. C.		125	399242	399750	247	94342	94367	385	727905	727911	581	223251	223300	
Vickers, 95574	95602	126	451501	451567	248	866439	866445	387	725587	725598	584	397101	397500	
1	125071	125080	127	981154	981172	249	634140	634146	389	525703	525722	584	450001	450026
1	446994	447140	129	314292	314297	250	990364	990389	394	44325	44332	585	721063	721074
4	987205	987223	130	360051	360090	251	997342	997378	396	301634	301744	586	700269	700293
5	381641	381750	131	631563	631588	252	262717	262743	397	298621	298653	588	281491	281603
6	218271	218646	133	315794	315813	254	98470	98492	402	212197	212204	591	712706	712725
8	171991	172053	134	408751	409500	256	850404	850487	407	731778	731782	593	35783	35788
9	331551	331850	134	266251	266700	257	736099	736111	413	413471	413543	594	823969	823975
10	977151	977170	134	268211	268500	258	688003	688016	415	616819	616848	595	349292	349475
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15	694956	694977	134	402917	403500	262	238101	238177	417	249158	249166	598	685972	685978
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17	420651	421500	134	405001	405750	267	679309	679317	421	975378	975400	601	788901	788925
17	504001	504550	134	405751	406500	268	417350	417354	426	861061	861067	602	990811	990830
20	433501	433555	134	265994	266250	269	230177	230250	427	625932	625955	603	51493	51501
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35	14713	14935	152	994643	994671	286	639151	639159	449	184490	184500	648	227886	227987
36	986041	986080	153	807474	807492	288	359351	359399	450	46135	46139	649	448549	448584
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55	775286	775311	183	687855	687865	311	241139	241205	497	54598	54600	689	634601	634628
56	855729	855750	184	616294	616300	312	237374	237424	497	638801	638804	691	998136	998150
56	387001	387023	184	444001	444010	313	590540	590540	500	40902	40974	694	305677	305797
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62	61167	61206	191	985041	985067	318	971094	971100	504	699756	699776	707	294128	294154
66	399971	400190	192	287426	287450	318	594001	594038	507	868568	868583	710	689401	689416
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68	262107	262253	194	261721	261750	322	97456	97463	509	33885	33899	711	462751	462762
69	23395	23400	194	419251	419281	323	975040	975100	514	341161	341250	712	932077	932120
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73	406685	406753	200	243001	243020	326	972539	972582	516	683594	683605	717	93742	93750
76	417042	417096	201	321685	321750	328	589850	589858	517	733340	733351	717	382501	382558
76	135742	135745	203	723731	723741	329	996188	996226	520	30496	30528	719	687257	687287
77	324426	324606	203	630426	630429	330	176385	176398	522	289694	289729	722	978028	978034
79	166742	166864	205	983185	983188	332	214909	215017	526	962192	962198	723	143145	143199
80	323038	323082	208	968626	968635	333	279452	279544	527	633551	633574	731	459752	459772
81	302511	302577	209	447760	447830	334	277374	277382	527	992993	993000	732	431255	431286
83	450754	451158	210	366014	366089	335	700624	700663	528	999105	999142	734	379587	379697
84	242970	243000	212	156188	156313	336	53588	53590	529	987967	987977	735	735181	735190
84	378001	378150	213	206008	206074	338	730928	730939	530	999646	999665	743	22271	22294
86	318223	318415	214	278963	279000	339	974807	974844	532	129400	129426	746	362156	362167
87	31954	31958	214	501751	501840	340	462039	462122	533	963321	963321	757	983858	983891
88	897561	897591	214	718338	718350	341	777291	777300	535	122798	122848	760	839219	839237
90	439501	439520	214	996311	996318	343	706146	706147	536	969398	969409	762	589476	589492
90	158196	158250	215	84984	85004	344	688578	688582	537	838848	838869	763	988359	988375
92	684223	684228	216	833082	833088	346	726945	726947	538	333895	333915	765	24473	24488
94	717201	717210	222	965837	965848	347</								

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
858	617203	617241	982	438751	438759	1147	987815	987843	122	416626, 652.
862	972744	972762	991	684702	684706	1151	459819	459821	151	275854.
863	728390	728400	995	704988	704997	1154	322648	322683	164	313988.
863	636001	636006	996	60787	60795	1156	591927	592026	175	74626, 655.
864	309874	309912	1002	196886	196930				200	321698.
865	280899	280981	1012	879682	879685				201	723731, 739.
868	708102	708105	1016	414761	414767				214	501826-839.
869	546379	546383	1024	68877	68906				216	833084-085.
870	96452	96484	1025	972934	972940				233	36595, 592601.
873	363784	363802	1029	46680	46689				237	569185, 188.
874	37542	37562	1031	591107	591114				245	396138, 165, 171.
875	36222	36232	1032	982978	982997					172, 231-240.
885	984731	984764	1037	857191	857250				246	306106.
886	258886	258903	1037	371251	371300				250	990383.
892	964343	964357	1042	364474	364479				262	238154.
902	990235	990259	1045	280040	280043				278	410308.
907	38816	38821	1047	535415	535437				284	27573.
912	284655	284738	1072	730731	730736				308	5736.
914	72204	72220	1074	422852	422856				309	339952.
918	592951	592960	1086	349641	349674				323	975051-052, 061-062.
918	722391	722400	1087	681100	681106					099.
919	59196	59200	1091	350324	350341				325	697127, 133, 591574.
929	696215	696232	1095	51870	51884				335	700633, 667-669.
937	293393	293429	1097	700823	700828				372	632854.
948	394632	394657	1099	593651	593683				415	616825, 845.
956	632593	632600	1099	692694	692700				440	123274.
958	845464	845469	1101	341307	341312				465	417940.
963	38371	38385	1108	51260	51268				480	52147.
968	869419	869420	1118	975666	975689				500	40938.
970	702814	702824	1131	994248	994257				501	290529.
971	442959	442962	1135	31148	31154				556	91435.
978	325604	325616	1141	991118	991157				569	347658.
982	29946	30000	1144	533732	533736				578	236816, 862.

MISSING	
70	969706.
76	417056-060.
79	166845-863.
328	589884.
351	978610.
373	429011-015.
492	235030.
528	999104.
540	974516-525.
654	37001-003, 009, 016-019, 021-022, 026, 027, 039, 042.
712	932105-119.
723	143144.
731	459761.

VOID	
1	446986, 989, 447048.
8	172039.
9	331708.
26	319627.
28	292337.
34	418559, 563.
48	343711.
104	300405, 448.
107	195349.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED	
1	446981-990.
76	135414, 677.
127	981130-144, 146-152.
234	189084-090.
274	964558.
373	11964, 971, 976.
407	731770.
503	51479-51480.
566	969304-395.
728	949158-161, 164-167.
971	442954-955.

BLANK	
28	292236-237.
66	400184-185, 187-190.
103	199369.
325	697136-140, 142-145.
581	223298-300.
842	131193-195.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID	
104	300449.

MISSING

70-969706.
76-417056-060.
79-166845-863.
328-589884.
351-978610.
373-429011-015.
492-235030.
528-999104.
540-974516-525.
654-37001-003, 009, 016.
019, 021-022, 026,
027, 039, 042.
712-932105-119.
723-143144.
731-459761.

VOID

1-446986, 989, 447048.
8-172039.
9-331708.
26-319627.
28-292337.
34-418559, 563.
48-343711.
104-300405, 448.
107-193349.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

1-446981-990.
76-135414, 677.
127-981130-144, 146-152.
234-189084-090.
274-964558.
373-11964, 971, 976.
407-731770.
503-51479-51480.
536-969394-395.
728-949158-161, 164-167.
971-442954-955.

BLANK

28-292236-237.
66-400184-185, 187-190.
103-199369.
325-697136-140, 142-145.
581-223298-300.
842-131193-195.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID

104-300449.

Death Claims Paid from December 1, 1928, Including December 31, 1928

L. U.	Name	Amount
58	D. J. Hoyer.....	\$ 475.00
134	Geo. Colbert.....	1,000.00
9	F. J. Dickerson.....	1,000.00
536	W. Van Valkenburg.....	1,000.00
681	R. M. Ware.....	475.00
L. O.	Owen Costello.....	1,000.00
214	Conrad C. Jacobus.....	475.00
723	Fred Z. Neil.....	1,000.00
65	E. J. Keefe.....	475.00
134	Thos. B. Hillock.....	1,000.00
501	F. W. Hamann.....	650.00
3	Richard J. Walsh.....	1,000.00
156	G. W. Reid.....	1,000.00
593	Homer Hackett.....	1,000.00
164	L. J. Ahrens.....	650.00
134	A. P. Grenier.....	1,000.00
5	L. G. Schellhoss.....	1,000.00
3	Thos. Clark.....	1,000.00
48	Guy Lyon.....	1,000.00
20	F. C. Christopher.....	1,000.00
723	L. G. McPherson.....	1,000.00
567	C. G. McAdam.....	825.00
134	Gale Reed.....	1,000.00
640	Byron W. Black.....	825.00
17	L. M. Kohler.....	825.00
2	C. Pelter.....	1,000.00
L. O.	D. J. Klein.....	1,000.00
3	F. W. Bock.....	475.00
702	E. D. Martin.....	650.00
130	A. M. Bosio.....	1,000.00
		\$ 25,800.00

Total claims paid from
December 1, 1928, including
December 31, 1928..... \$ 25,800.00
Total claims previously paid 1,479,923.60
Total claims paid..... \$1,505,723.60

RADIO AUDIENCE HEARS STORY OF MODERN LABOR UNION

(Continued from page 13)

union came, they were helpless and voiceless in industry. They had no redress for their wrongs and grievances; no way to protect themselves against unscrupulous, greedy employers and their agents. They could lay nothing away for their declining years. No sick benefits. No pensions. The widows and children had no protection. When maimed, crippled or burned, they were helpless and largely dependent on charity. Young men went into the electrical business. Age crept

upon them. Soon their ability to hold a job waned. Soon younger and stronger men passed them by in the mad race for life. Soon they were last, when before they were first. Soon the employer fixed the terms of their jobs. The men took the job on the terms offered. It was a take it or leave it attitude. All odds were against the individual. They could turn to no one for protection.

Hardships of Life Softened

Now it is all different. The aged receive the first consideration of the union. Positions are found for them which they fit into. They are given tasks which they can perform.

This particular union, my friends, is only one of the many affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is only a small part of the movement that is struggling for a new life and a new day for our American people—a movement that has made its mistakes and blunders the same as every church and home institution has made. But, despite this, it is earnestly and honestly striving to see that our American workers receive a fair share of what they produce; that they shall have jobs to work at at a decent rate of pay; that women and children shall not be sacrificed to the machines; that all shall live a free, worthwhile, useful and happy life.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 16)

an auxiliary can be enjoyable and helpful, that I hope you electrical workers' wives and other women folks, are going to start an organizing drive to make all our homes 100 per cent union! Tell all about it through the JOURNAL.

"Visions" Brings Happiness to Miners' Children

More than 10,000 children in Illinois mining towns and coal camps were remembered at Christmas time by at least one gift—the first child's labor anthology, a beautiful book called "Visions," published by the Illinois Miners' Union and the Illinois Miner, official newspaper. This book of more than 100 pages, illustrated with photographs and drawings by labor artists such as Art Young, Elias Grossman and George Luks, containing stories, biographic sketches of Samuel Gompers and other leaders, a "labor dictionary," articles on history,

science and art, was sent out to the many children of readers of the Illinois Miner.

Everything in the book was selected or written with the idea of being interesting, entertaining and at the same time, helping to educate the young readers to an understanding of the labor movement. Chapters on history by Henrik W. Van Loon, poems by Carl Sandburg and Louis Untermeyer, and a selection by Romain Rolland, are among notable writings in the volume.

Co-operation by President Harry Fishwick, Secretary-Treasurer Walter Nesbit, who wrote the brief history of the organization which opens the book, and other officers of the union made this memorable Christmas present possible. And if the children like it, a new edition will be brought out each Christmas!

How Heart Fibers Get Their Meals

Tiny lunch wagons, standing by like attentive waiters to feed the ever-working muscle fibers of the heart, have been discovered by Professor Y. Kato, of the Okayama Medical College, in Japan, whose results have just been announced by the Wistar Institute Bibliographic Service, of Philadelphia. From birth to death the muscles of the heart get no prolonged periods of rest, as other muscles do during sleep. In one sense the heart muscle "rests" between beats but there is small opportunity during that half-second or so for the myriad of tiny fibers in the muscle to be provided with their necessary food. By studying bits of heart muscle under powerful microscopes Professor Kato has observed small disk-shaped organs, like tiny pill-boxes, sandwiched between the muscle fibers. Chemical reagents injected into the blood of animals tend to accumulate, Professor Kato finds, in these small disks. All the facts suggest, the Japanese investigator concludes, that the disks act in this way to accumulate and deal out muscle food. Not being required to contract regularly and keep the heart beating, as the muscle fibers do, the disks have time and opportunity to collect food materials from all the blood that flows past and then to supply this to the adjoining muscle fiber when it has an instant of leisure between beats; like a dinner pail slowly loaded with food for a busy workman who then swallows all the provender at one gulp.

This is your car— and you don't have to park it



WHEN you have an errand down town, the street car takes you there and brings you back; you don't have to worry about whether it has gas and oil and water, you don't have to watch out for the traffic lights, and you don't have to search for a place to park. It's the safest and the least expensive form of transportation, and it's always running.

More and more, city automobile owners are finding the street car a satisfactory *individual* solution of the traffic problem; and every individual solution of this kind relieves the congestion of the city streets. A street car passenger requires an average of only six square feet of street space; an automobile passenger requires eight times as much.

Transformed in the comfort of its appointments as well as in the efficiency of its operation, the modern street car is bidding successfully for the patronage of all. Even in this age of the automobile, the street car is entering a new era of public recognition and service.



The efficiency of street car operation has doubled during the last decade. This is due in a considerable degree to improved electric equipment bearing the General Electric monogram. The same mark on time- and labor-saving appliances for the home is your assurance of electrical quality and dependability.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

THE STANDARD LABOR UNION
MOVEMENT, TO WHOSE PRESENT
DAY DEFICIENCIES I AM PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE—POSSIBLY TO
THE POINT OF DOING IT AN INJUSTICE
—HAS BEEN, AND STILL IS, A REDEMP-
TIVE FORCE IN HUMAN HISTORY."

—MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE,
Retiring President,
The Taylor Society.

